REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,348.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* ad payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

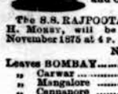
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Rach—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 3,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Money, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875 at 4 P. M.

	Nov. 1875.		Nov.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	15	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Masulipatam	29
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Calicut	18	„ Vizagapatam	Dec. 1
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Cochin	19	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Alleppey	19	„ False Point	3
„ Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	5
„ Colombo	22		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Mauritius Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. AGRA, 1,936 Tons, 193 H. P., Commander H. A. Stabbt, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSHIRE	1
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Gwadur	20	„ Fao	1
„ Jask	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Linga	8
„ Linga	23	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	16
„ Mahomerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive Buscrah	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,063 Tons, 143 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. AGRA, 1,936 Tons, 193 H. P., Commander H. A. Stabbt, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayrar, as above on TUESDAY, the 9th November 1875, at 4 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee, Boria, Hingahgherry, Joytapore, Viziadroog, Dewghur, Malwan, Vingola, Goa (Panjim) and Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.	
Suez	26	22	8		
Port Said	28	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	53	35	14-10		

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoted, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons	H.P.	Saturday.
EUROPA..... 2277	424	11th Sept. 18th Sept. 10th Nov.
UTOPIA..... 2731	673	9th Oct. 16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA..... 2290	500	23rd Oct. 30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 2273	486	6th Nov. 13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if all with re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2529	400	11th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott ...	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S CEYLON, (2,012 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is indispensable at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

PASSENGERS for the S.S. EUROPA are requested to go on board on TUESDAY EVENING as the Steamer will sail on the MORNING of WEDNESDAY, the 10th November.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
4th November, 1875. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 16th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.
Cargo Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000, 220, on the 7th Nov. 1875.		
Passenger Steamer MARS,	3,356,	400, about 10th Dec. 1875.

All the accommodation for Passengers in the CALIPSO is already engaged.

The MARS has excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY FOR THE MARS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£8 12

The Rates of Passage-Money include a liberal table (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage for 1st Class and 200 lbs. for 2nd Class Passengers. For luggage in excess £4 per ton is charged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the da previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, furnished, a spacious BUNGALOW in one of the best situations in Bombay. If required only for a short time the use of Carriages and Horses might be given. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws House No. 120. For further particulars, apply to MANEKJEE NOWROJEE, Oak Lane, No. 11, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

TO RAJAHS AND CHIEFS AND OTHERS ABOUT VISITING CALCUTTA, IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

TO LET FOR THE ENSUING SEASON, a commodious HOUSE in thorough repair, in the vicinity of Government House. Apply to POTENGER and Co., 4 Waterloo Street.

TO LET, for One Two, or Three months, a commodious two-storied Dwelling House, within a second's drive to and commanding a view of GOVERNMENT HOUSE. It is furnished elegantly, and has the look of comfort about it. Laid through out with Water, and Gas to be supplied by the owner. It has a Billiard Table on the premises, and is fitted with Gas Chandeliers.

TO LET, THE UPPER FLOOR of a House in the vicinity of Government House. Apply to POTENGER & Co., 4 Waterloo Street.

TO LET, for One, Two, or Three Months, that very desirable House, No. 2 Boyd Street, suitable as a residence for Rajahs and Chiefs. Water and Gas laid throughout. Stabling for 4 Horses and it has a Tank attached to the Premises.

It will be handsomely furnished if desired.

Prime Ministers and Secretaries to Princes and Rajahs would do well to communicate with the Undersigned, who are in a position to meet the great and increasing demand for furnished Houses for the ENSUING GAY SEASON.

POTENGER & Co.,
House and Land Agents.
4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, and has some Bungalows to let.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

"Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE BYCULLA CLUB BALL will be on WEDNESDAY next at 10 P. M.

8th November, 1875.

BYCULLA CLUB BALL.—SUBSCRIBERS desirous of having their PRIVATE SERVANTS to WAIT at SUPPER are REQUESTED to send them to the Club with a note to the Secretary from their Masters, on WEDNESDAY morning before 12 o'clock, to be provided with BADGES, as Servants without them will NOT be ADMITTED into the Compound.

8th November, 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA — CRICKET.—THE MATCH.—ARMY and NAVY versus CIVILIANS —will be commenced at 9-30 THIS MORNING.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

9th November, 1875.

COFFEE ESTATE IN NORTH WYNAAD FOR SALE.—There will be SOLD on account of the Mortgagees by PUBLIC AUCTION at MANANTODDY in December next (the date to be hereafter fixed) that property known as the VALLEY COFFEE ESTATE situated in the TYRRINHULLY VALLEY about 20 miles by cart road from Manantoddy, North Wynaad. It consists of about

125 Acres Planted.
700 „ Grass Land.
400 „ Forest.

75 Acres were planted in 1862, and 50 in 1871. The Estate is supplied with a good Pulper, Vats, and Tools. There are also 3 Timber Cattle Sheds in course of erection. It is well roaded and watered, and is connected with Mysore and the Western Coast by good cart road.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent Mr. JOHN LOWRIE, Pagada Estate, Manantoddy, or to

ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALIAN AND BOMBAY AND POONA.

On and from TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, and until further notice, an additional Passenger Train will be run DAILY between Bombay and Kalian and between Bombay and Poona as under :—

Down.	P.M.	Up.	P.M.
Bombay ....Dep.	9 0	Kalian ....Dep.	1 0
Kalian ....Arl.	10 45	Bombay....Arl.	2 45
	Noon.		A. M.
Bombay ....Dep.	12 0	Poona ....Dep.	10 30
	P.M.		P.M.
Poona ....Arl.	8 0	Bombay....Arl.	7 0

These Trains will stop at all intermediate stations to pick up and set down First, Second, Third and Fourth Class Passengers.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th November 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GREAT ATTRACTION DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE

CARANDINI

OPERATIC AND BALLAD ENTERTAINMENTS
PATRONISED BY
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
AND THE
GOVERNORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND, &c., &c.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME
On WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Gallery.....Rs. 2
Stalls .....„ 3 | Pit.....„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, to be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. only.

DOORS OPEN AT 8:30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NO CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Concerts this Week: WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
„ 31st Dec. 1873	£31,606
„ 30th June 1874	£39,500
„ 31st Dec. 1874	£45,906
„ 30th June 1875	£49 633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£390,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(Manager, Bengal Coal Co.), Calcutta.
S COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
a whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

Medical Examiner:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.

Agent:
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public. The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers in every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Company's several Establishments will be CLOSED daily at 3 P. M. from MONDAY, the 8th, to SATURDAY, the 13th inst., inclusive. The Dispensaries are always available,

JOHN CAMERON,
Acting Manager.

6th November, 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TORNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE. A stylish Turnout. Address "Jamesjee," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, just landed, a HANDSOME open BAROUCHE, with German Shutting, lined blue Morocco. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, MIDDLE COLABA, house No. 26, "COLABA CASTLE." For further particulars apply to Nesarvanji Mancherji, care of Messrs. Chalk & Turner, Solicitors.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY HER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Price—Rupees Four.

Contents :—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*The Indian Statesman.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

A very pretty little volume with the above title has just come to hand. It bears the marks of the great care and taste bestowed upon it. There are two beautiful maps at the commencement of the book: one executed at the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona. This map must have cost a good deal of trouble to render it such a correct copy, on a reduced scale, of Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay. The other map is well known to us as the handsome map of India which comes to us with the Indian Travellers' Guide. The book is in the most portable form—a diminutive quarto, and is exceedingly chaste in its exterior, the printing is small but beautifully clear, and the paper is of the very best quality—making the whole a book that it is pleasant to possess. The contents in their details are full of interest and almost entirely new.

Looking at the book as a whole, we do not think that Mr. Maclean will be disappointed in his expectation that it will take rank as a standard guide to Bombay. It deserves to do so.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner*)

The book of the day in Bombay is "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," with a copy of which we have been favoured. We call it the book of the day, not that it is a mere ephemeral production, but because it is a book in harmony with the event of the day, the coming of the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

Mr. Maclean of the *Bombay Gazette* has prepared a "Guide to Bombay," and we have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the same. It has a map of Bombay and a map of India, gives an outline of the history of Bombay and of the rise of the British power in Western India, and gives a detailed account of the population and of the trade and industry of this port. There is also a description of the city, with an account of Native festivals. A Directory follows. On the whole, this volume is fitted to be useful to strangers visiting the city and to all who wish to become acquainted with Bombay.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP—On LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, One FIRE ENGINE, Seven CHAIN PUMPS, Two ROAD ROLLERS.

For particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

J. E. HODGSON Secretary.
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

THE Undersigned have received FOR SALE on COMMISSION by the Steam Ship PEKIN some very CHASTE SETS of TABLE-GLASS FOR TWELVE. Price Rs. 300 per Set.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO BOMBAY.

COOKE AND KELVEY,
OF
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
JEWELLERS, WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, &c., &c.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURT OF INDIA,

Have the honour to announce to the Residents and Visitors to Bombay that they have opened a Special Branch of their business in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (next to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.'s Offices) during the Visit of His Royal Highness The PRINCE OF WALES, and for a limited period they will show a select portion of their unrivalled stock of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, Diamond Ornaments, &c., &c., suitable for Indian Noblemen and others.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, SOUVENIRS, WORKS OF ART AND TASTE.

Beautiful Ornaments in Ormolu and Gilt, Algerian Onyx Marble, Malachite, &c., &c., and Messrs. COOKE & KELVEY trust they may be favoured by a share of that Generous Support from the Inhabitants and Visitors to Bombay, which has been so liberally accorded them in other parts of India.

COOKE & KELVEY'S

CELEBRATED "MODEL WATCH FOR INDIA,"

In Gold and Silver Cases, can be procured (at Calcutta rates) from their temporary Branch Establishment,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Next to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s Offices.)

COOKE & KELVEY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 1875.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT, AND VARIED STOCK IN INDIA OF

FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT

FESTIVE SEASON,

IS NOW ON VIEW,

AT THE SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS

OF

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.

AGENCY IN POONA :
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announceng the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mrs. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27TH OCTOBER 1875.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :
4, Hummum Street.

POONA :
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH NOVEMBER 1875.

MARKET closed for the holidays. To-day's Liverpool Market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000; actual imports 10,000 bales Consols being quoted at 94¼ and French Rentes at 103¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	5 p.c	Agra Bank	92 xd
1,20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
250,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	681½
50,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
80,000	250	all	8 p.c	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	260
60,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	20*	all	5 p.c	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
60,000	250	125	5 do	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,000	1,000	8	100 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
4,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
300	2,000	1,100	50 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
150	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,000
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	3,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	25	Berar Cotton Co. (New)	275
1,000	350	all	42 p.c	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
1,000	250	all	4 p.c	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,500	all	175 p.a.	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
200	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
1,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	15	p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.	400
2,150	1,000	1,000	p.a.	Imperial Press Limited	425
3,125	400	350	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press	500
1,000	50	all	100 p.c	Reasoon P. & G. Co.	52½ xd
400	500	750	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
600	1,000	..	125 pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-yes

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	21	3	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
£20	103	14	6 do.	Do. New 2 20 Shares	129
£25	65	7	3 do.	Ditto	72
£20	21	13	1 do.	Ditto	32
10	1,000		do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£10	10	9	15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
300	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,400
300	1,000	all	75*	Bombay United	995
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	135
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,000	1,000	all	100 p.c	Dharumsey Spinning	820
1,500	1,000	all	60 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	855
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c*	Great Eastern	1,000
700	1,000	all	60 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.	915
750	1,000	all	65 p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	945
75	...	500	...	Khandesh Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	850
...	500	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockjee Petit's	1,045
4,000	625	all	100 p.c*	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
600	1,250	250	...	Oriental	640
600	1,000	1,000	200 p.a	Prince of W. Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a	Sconderdas Spinning	920
600	1,000	250	125 p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share	235

*For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,580
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c	Bombay Gas Company	65
1,000	500	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Company	625
500	200	200	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140 xd
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Mahlmar Company, Ld	84
1,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	73
1,000	500	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 p.	Vicgas Patent slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	98	1191	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd November as compared with that for 25th October:—

Liabilities.	25th October. Rs. A. P.	2nd November. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,215 13 1	18,04,115 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,27,44,784 13 3	2,93,93,784 3 5
Total Deposits	2,57,98,255 13 7	2,73,91,155 13 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,46,881 12 10	16,51,146 10 8
Sundries	6,82,701 9 2	6,83,711 12 2
Rs.	8,40,69,919 13 11	8,31,23,888 7 2

Assets.	25th October. Rs. A. P.	2nd November. Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,86,97,738 3 4	1,74,61,253 10 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	63,39,862 8 10	62,99,74 8 10
Credits on ditto	42,25,863 10	41,25,763 9 5
Bills discounted	1,32,91,108 5 0	1,24,92,171 12 1
Dead Stock	10,61,104 14 3	10,61,074 6 5
Stamps	10,983 11 1	11,183 11 0
Balances with other Banks	5,75,492 13 2	7,76,124 5 0
Sundries	1,46,817 9 6	1,50,919 7 9
Bullion	46,155 0 0	46,155 0 0
Cash at Head Office	1,94,97,111 15 7	1,85,73,993 0 1
Do. at Branches	2,18,97,561 10 4	2,19,26,591 11 0
Rs.	8,40,69,919 13 11	8,31,23,888 7 2

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 30th October, 1875:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	83,21,459	5	2
Other Deposits	60,59,190	5	6
Cash Credits	3,86,199	1	10
Post Bills	4,471	11	0
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund			
Rs.	2,08,48,391	7	6

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	17,15,510	4	9
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	24,45,826	15	9
Govt. Securities	39,08,012	13	0
,, ,, ,,	14,49,772	13	1
Account of Credits	5,51,669	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	29,46,593	7	4
Dead Stock	2,95,508	6	5
Bills of Exchange	8,60,461	1	0
Due by other Banks	7,46,595	0	0
Rs.	2,08,48,391	7	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MARIE, 337 tons, Captain F. Guguin, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and one deck passenger.

THE S.S. POTOMAC, 1,504 tons, Captain W. Louden, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff (September 30th), with a cargo of coals.

THE S. S. AMERICAN, 952 tons, Captain C. Striedaberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (September 5th), via Suez and Colombo in ballast.

THE BARQUE INFANTE NANTAIS, 316 tons, Captain T. Lefrane, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty-nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. DAHLIA, 1,374 tons, Captain R. Joy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and forty one deck passengers. During the voyage one Parsee passenger died.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain H. Morby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and following passengers: Mr. Ardeser, and seventy two deck passengers.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Gama, Mrs. Gama, Mr. J. M. Abrea, Dr. Cunha, and eighty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, Captain J. P. Nauler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—MRS. New, and servant, and two children, Miss Carpenter and nine native and seventy-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. KURRACHEE, 946 tons Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers. From Goa—A. J Rodrigues, Mr. Gomes, Mr J Pedro Minezes, Mr V C Ferreira, and Mr P de Setranda. From Vingorla,—Assistant J V J B Pierse, Surgeon Pendergast, 42 European soldiers. Mr Cor on, Mr Babs Sabeb Deshai and thirty-one followers From Ratnagherry—Captain and Mrs Frere. From Hurnee—Mrs. and Miss Bethan, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth. From different ports—Two hundred and twenty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	... Nov. 4.
7	Potomac (s)	Loudon	Cardiff, Sept. 5.
	Marie	Guguin	Mauritius, Oct. 9.
	Infante Nantais	Z Irais	Mauritius, Sep. 25.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Carwar, Nov. 5.
8	Dahlia (s)	J y	Jeddah, Oct. 21.
	Rajpootana (s)	Morby	Calcutta, Oct. 15.
	America (s)	Striesberg	Cardiff, Sept 5
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Oct. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Guy Mannering (s)	Mann	Jed ah. &c.
	India (s)	Heude son	K. C a t & Kurrachee.
	Indus (s)	Stewart	Southampton.

The Steamer Kurrachee, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
2	Argyll (s)	Scott ..... Hong-Kong, Oct. 16.
4	D. of Sutherland (s)	C.x ..... London, 8 pt. 23.
	Penang (s)	Scott ..... Rangoon, Oc. 31.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.	
4	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	....
	Merchantman	....
	Asia	....
	Brashilda	....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 4 Southern Queen ..... Moulmein.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·916
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity of Air	67·96
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·6
Minimum do. do.	73·9
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	294

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, October 30.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Benson, Mag and Collr, who reported his return from furlough on the 15th Oct, 1-75, the usual subsidiary leave.

H H the Lt-Gov has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings:—

Mr H C Barstow, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, to the Aligarh dist.

Mr H C Barstow, join Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Aligarh, with effect from the date of taking charge until the return of Mr J C Colvin from leave.

Mr W A Howe, on being relieved at Aligarh by Mr H C Barstow, to Jaunpur.

Mr W Hamilton, Mag and Collr, to Basti.

Mr Edward Spence Symes, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be posted as an Asst to the Allahabad Mag, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class as described in section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), and with those of an Asst Collr.

Mr J M Pearse, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade from Etawah to Allahabad.

In supersession of Notification No 2321, dated 27th Oct, 1875, Mr H S Barnes, Asst Mag and Collr, from Allahabad to Moradabad,

Mr W Harry, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, from Jaunpur to Banda.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:

Mr E Foster, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, in the same capacity to Humipur, on being relieved by H B Goad.

Mr G Smyth, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hamirpur to Allahabad, as Asst Dist Supt of Police.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Concannon, Depy Col, Ghazipur, in the same capacity to Agra.

SEPARATE REVENUE (CUSTOMS) DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Whitten, Collr of Customs, from Agra to Hushanga bad.

Mr G A Bradfor, Collr of Customs, from Hushangabad to Agra.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H Potter, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kumaun Dist, Kumaun Provincial Division, to the Bijnor Dist, Rohilkhand Provincial Division.

Mr W Ball, Accountant, 3rd grade, Thomason College, returned on the forenoon of the 7th Oct from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 697 E, dated 9th Sept, 1875, the unexpired portion of which is hereby cancelled.

Lt R H Fulford, R E, Dist Supt, Moradabad, returned on the afternoon of the 7th Oct, 1875, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notifications Nos 310 E-C and 848 E, dated 28th July and 25th Oct, 1875, respectively.

The following appointings and transfers are made:—

Mr Colvin Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from Ghazipur to take charge of the Gauges River Workdivision.

Mr C J Sheridan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to take charge of the Opium Buildings at Ghazipur Basti, and Ka sia.

Lt C G D Fryer, on third a n Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, returned on the 23rd ultimo from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1420 E of the 27th Aug last, and resumed charge of the division from Mr T Evans on the same dats.

The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th October 1875.

Attent on is directed to clause 134, of Army Circulars, dated the 1st Sept 1875 (Fo mulary of P scriptions.)

The Comr in India is placed to make the following appointments:—

10 h Hussars—Lt Robert Francis Pate Startin to be Adjt vice Gough, promoted, subject to approval y H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 11th Oct 1875.

1s Battalion 22nd Regiment—Lt Edward Ashton Hughes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Broderick, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 11th Oct 1875.

2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment—Lt Charles H ggs, from the 3s h Regt, to be Lt, vice Coleman, who exchanges, subject to approv l by Her Majesty, dated 11th Oct 1875.

99th Regiment—Lt John Rossiter-Coleman, from the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt, to be Lt, vice Hugge, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 11th Oct 1875.

Lt Patrick Neville, 10th Lancers, offg 2nd Sqdn Sahsa on probation, to be 2nd Sqdn Sahsa, on probation vice Neville, dated 12th Oct 1875.

Convalescent Depot—Surg Maj J J Thompson, 54th Regt, to have medical charge of the Lucknow Depot, vice Surg Maj Stewart, appointed Sta ion Surg Surg Maj, Presidency Circle.

Local rank to assign d to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers—Capt F Beauchamp to be Major from the 16th Oct 87

99th Regiment—Capt F Rance to be Maj from the 9th Oct 1875.

Lt W C Smart to be Capt from the 9th Oct 1875.

45th Regiment—Capt J J Martin to be Maj from the 16th Feb 1875.

7 th Regiment—Capt T T Hodges to be Maj from the 9th Sept 1875.

Medical Department, British Service—Surg A A Stewart, M D, to be Surg Maj from the 24th Sept 1875.

Surg F Dick, M D, R A, to be Surg Maj from the 30th Sept 1875.

The appointment of Lt G P Young, to be 1st Wing Sub 30th N I, published 2 d p ge 247 of G O C C dated the 13th Sept 1875, is to be r date the 25th and not the 15th Sept 1875.

Maj J T Wigre, R E, is posted to Roorkee for general duty.

Surg Maj N H Stevenson, M D, in medical charge of Kushaki depot, to be Septdg Surg Maj Stewart is directed to proceed to Calcutta for duty at his office from 1st proximo. Deputy Surg Maj Kellie, M D, who will revert to the medical charge of A Battn R H A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt T H Forsyth, 92nd Foot, is directed to proceed and report himself to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards. To travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Capt H B Kingscote, R A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to join No 1 Battery, 7th Bgde, into which he has been promoted. To travel at the public expense.

The leave granted to Lt and Local Capt J E Lee, Musketry Instructor 50th Foot, by G O C C 16th Oct 1875, p 592, will have effect from the 3rd to the 17th Nov, instead of the dates therein notified.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Royal Depots published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, p 544:—

2-19th Foot—Lt J F Simonet, and 77nd Foot—Capt J F Hilton.

Lt C A Ryan, No 1 Battery 23rd Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meerut, and join his battery, his services being required.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the over-standard in Hindustani, on the 4th Oct 1875:—

Sergt C Hilton, R A, L R Tuite-Dalton, 10th Hussars, Sergt H Burrows 10th Hussars, Corporal W Byatt, 10th Hussars, Private W Kingstone, 10th Hussars, Private J McPherson, 10th Hussars, Private J Barrel, 10th Hussars, and Private C McCoy, 10th Hussars.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mercant Division Order, dated the 21st Oct 1875, directing passed Hospital Apprentice W Mullins, doing duty at the Convalescent Depot, Lucknow, to proceed to Delhi for duty as Asst Apothecary with wing 55th Regt vice Asst Apothecary Mc Toomey.

Presidency District Order, dated the 16th Oct 1875, directing Lt Col C Armstrong, B S C, lately offg as Supt and Agent for Army Clothing, to do general duty at Fort William, with effect from the 14th idem.

Intra Station Order, dated the 1st Aug 1875, directing Lt R F P Scarlin, 10th Hussars, to act as Station Staff Officer during the absence on leave of Capt H S Gough.

19th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 26th Aug 1875, appointing Ca t J E Waller, 2nd Wing Subn, to continue to officiate as 2-d in Comma d, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Lt F S Gwatkin, with effect from the 20th July 1875.

Regtl Order, dated the 30th Aug 1875, appointing Lt A J Brander to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt C H Bergman, on furlough, with effect from the 8th May 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mail Correspondence from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	P.M.		
Monday	Nov. 8	Monday	Nov. 22
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 29

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmarks, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	P.M.		P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 16	Tuesday	Dec. 14
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 28

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, will be reduced from 9 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

2. Packets of new-papers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar by this route at the rate of 4 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

3. Covers originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 22	Monday	Dec. 20

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

On every Tuesday, until further notice, an extra Steamer, of the B I S N Company, is despatched to Karwar, touching at the intermediate Ports Mails for Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, and Karwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Patterns, are closed up to 4 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Dorun and Baroach	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Dorun and Baroach	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. (of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	8-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 3-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 noon and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, at 5 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock for letters and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 5 P.M. and up to the time of starting (7 P.M.) letters are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, ½ ounce &c. 1, via Southampton no exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

SWEENEY—November 6th, at Commercarry Police Station, Bombay, the wife of Mr. T. G. Sweeney, Inspector of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

MACILWAINE—November 7th, at the House of the Rev C. F. H. Johnson, Colaba, the Rev William Robert MacIlwaine, Chaplain, R. N., H. M. S. Raleigh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—November 1st, at Alibundy Estate Terriout Vythery, South Wynaad, the wife of S. A. Miller, of a daughter.

MORRELL—November 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. F. Morrell, Esq, of a son.

McKEAN—November 5th, at Tittaghur, the wife of A. B. McKean, of a son.

DEATH.

FRYE—November 4th at 12, Ballegunge, within a few minutes of each other, Geraldine and Gwendoline, the twin babies of C. F. Frye, aged 3 months and 6 days.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1875.

ALL Bombay kept holiday with right good will yesterday. The early arrival of the Serapis gave every one time to make ample preparations for witnessing the landing of the Prince or the procession to Parell, and before noon every part of the city had been absolutely deserted except the road along which the Prince of Wales would pass, so that it was possible to drive through streets which are ordinarily the busiest of the native town without meeting more than one or two foot passengers hurrying on to the general rendezvous. London alone could afford a parallel to the densely packed mass of human beings that occupied either side of the line of route, a distance of four miles, prescribed for the procession; but a London crowd cannot, of course, boast the picturesque variety of appearance which distinguishes a great gathering of the motley population of Bombay. The native Princes and Chiefs and the principal European and native inhabitants of Bombay were invited to the Dockyard; but many Europeans who had been invited stayed away, in the belief that the procession would be better worth seeing than the landing, and that it was impossible to go to the Dockyard and slip away in time to see any part of the procession. They thus missed by far the prettiest sight of the day, All the arrangements at the Dockyard had been made with great care and in good taste; and it is impossible to imagine a more attractive picture than was presented by the spacious and gaily decorated pavilion, in which the beauty and the chivalry, the rank and the wealth, of Western India awaited the approach of their Prince from over the sea. The eye, dazzled with the glitter of "starry gems that shone on Indian Kings," could wander at will through the open portal which framed a section of the harbour, and find relief in watching the busy scene afloat—the men-of-war decked with flags and with their crews manning the yards, the boats falling into place in the procession to bring the Prince ashore, and, beyond the Serapis and the Squadron, the great merchant ship with all sail set passing slowly up to her anchorage. And, when His Royal Highness landed, the spectators at the Dockyard had an opportunity of seeing him and hearing him speak such as could not be enjoyed elsewhere. Whether it was that he felt the fierce heat of the Indian sun, which was far more intense yesterday than is usual at this time of the year, or that he wears a graver cast of countenance than was habitual with him a few years ago, or that even he, accustomed as he is to change, was slightly bewildered and deeply moved by the novelty and the grandeur of the strange scene before him, to us it seemed that the Prince was serious and even sad of aspect, and that, as he walked up the landing stage from the Royal barge, he returned the salutations which greeted him with a preoccupied air that betrayed a new emotion working within him. But His Royal Highness quickly reassumed the gracious and cheerful manner that is natural to him. He read his reply to the address of the Corporation of Bombay with his usual clearness of elocution; and the impression made by his pleasant voice and manner was most favourable. But His Royal Highness fairly took the hearts of the natives by storm, when, walking slowly up between the rows of Rajas, Nawabs, and Chiefs ranged on either hand, he with the aid of Lord Northbrook and the Political Agents said a few kind words to each feudatory of the Crown who was formally introduced to him. Even the Mahratta Sirdars, who have not much besides their dignity to stand upon, were charmed, apparently, with the gracious presence and winning smile of the future Emperor of India; and, when he spoke to each of them in turn and seemed to take a real interest in them, even Oodeypoor smoothed his troubled brow and forgot his grievance against the Government which had set the Gaekwar above him. We doubt if a native noble left the pavilion without feeling gratified at the notice taken of him; and it only shows what a mighty power lies hid in that little word "tact" when a kind smile and a courteous phrase can efface in a moment the remembrance of innumerable imagined slights inflicted by a generation of stiff-necked and narrow-minded officials.

This magical effect of the Prince of Wales's presence must be ascribed, however, in great measure to the influence of the Oriental sentiment of personal loyalty. Englishmen reverence Monarchy as an institution, and are devotedly loyal to Queen Victoria and her family. But their loyalty has less respect for persons than for principles; and it differs *toto cœlo* from that craving for protection by the representative of the divine right of sovereignty which makes the natives of India look upon the Prince of Wales as the impersonation of a power hardly inferior to that of Providence. Nothing could be more touching than the solemn earnestness with which in the native town Parsees, Hindoos, and above all Mahommedans welcomed and blessed the Prince. The procession itself was a poor affair. Any manager of a third-rate theatre in London would have organized a finer pageant with wretched materials; and in Bombay we have just now the most superb materials for a splendid show. If there were, amongst the members of the Viceregal or the local Government, but one man with a glimmering of imagination in him, he might have made of yesterday's procession a sight to please even the gorgeous fancy of Mr. Disraeli. No Roman Emperor ever had a grander triumph than the Prince of Wales might have enjoyed yesterday as the marshalled procession wound slowly along "the shouting streets" to Parell. A Roman triumph was a magnificent show for the populace, because it paraded the spoils of war and a host of unwilling captives dragged behind the wheels of the triumphal car. But the Prince could rejoice in the willing companionship of nearly a hundred attendant Kings and Chiefs; and we doubt if even the glow of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 8TH NOV., 9·45 A.M.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces arrived at Agra on Saturday evening, and leaves again to-morrow for Allahabad.

He visited the fort this morning with a view to making preliminary arrangements about the fête to the Prince of Wales. He will also meet the local Ball Committee at the same time and place.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ALLAHABAD, 8TH NOV.

It is officially settled that General Sir Frederick Haines succeeds Lord Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PERAK OUTRAGE.

PENANG, 8TH NOV., 11·15 A.M.

The troops have arrived at Perak, and report that Mr. Swetenham is safe. Mr. Birch's body has not been found. All the Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the late outrage. The Residency is besieged, and the enemy is making great preparations. Passir Sala and Sultan Ismail are collecting large forces to expel the British.

LONDON, 6TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Market to-day closed very dull.
The London Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera 4¾d.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight..... 1-9¾d.
Oriental Bank shares..... £45
Chartered do. £16-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares £25
Hongkong and Shanghai do. £23
Total Coin in the Bank of France .. £64,350,000
„ Notes in Circulation..... £96,125,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 91¾
4½ do. do. 93
5½ do. do. 97½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¾
5 per cent. French Rentes for 1872. 104.

A FINE ART Exhibition will be opened next week in Old Court House Street, Calcutta, where some high-class paintings and marbles, direct from London, will be on view.

GOLDEN FEET even will do honour to the Prince of Wales. The son of H. M. the King of Burmah, the Prince Waylamin, will, it is said, accompany the Embassy, which His Majesty is sending to Calcutta to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales greeting.

WE read in the *Madras Mail* that on account of the alleged unsalubrity of the climate of Trichinopoly, orders have been received for the removal of the centre of Garrison Instruction for the southern portion of the Madras Presidency from Trichinopoly to Coonoor.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper learns that some Afridis have been caught at Kohat and are awaiting their trial; also that many Cabulees have this year come to Peshawur, who complain of ill treatment at the hands of the Amir in forcing them to drill for military purposes morning and evening.

THE Calcutta paper state that on Thursday morning Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Messrs. L. Schwendler and Buckland, and the P. W. D. Engineer, inspected the site of the new Zoological Garden. The work in progress will now be pushed on with greater speed, in order to have, at least, all the temporary arrangements ready by the time the Prince of Wales arrives.

MESSRS. Thomas Watson and Co.'s report that the quantity of Indian tea exported in October last was 1,169,145 lbs., as compared with 2,154,896 lbs. exported in the corresponding month of last year. Since the 1st of January to the 31st October, the total quantity exported has been 17,690,101 lbs., as compared with 14,516 071 lbs. exported during the same period of last year.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* says that Baboo Nobo Kristo Ghose, a First-class Inspector of the Bengal Police, doing duty in the 24 Pergunnahs, who is a good detective officer, has been deputed to Bombay to co-operate with that portion of the local Police Force of that Presidency, which has been specially detached for the purpose of forming a guard for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Staff. The abovementioned officer, we believe, left Calcutta on Thursday last.

THE Under Secretary to Government issued the following notice yesterday afternoon. The intended consolation, though late in coming, will possibly be accepted under the circumstances: —"The undersigned is directed to intimate, for the information of the public, the regret of Government that in consequence of the limited space available in the Dockyard, and the large body of officials whose duties compelled their attendance, many applications for admission on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales could not be complied with.

THE return of the Health Officer of Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, 23rd October 1875, gives the number of deaths (exclusive of still born) at 248, showing a ratio of mortality per thousand of population per annum of 40·53, classified as follows:—Christians, 19; Hindoos, 236; Mohomedans, 92. The causes of disease were—cholera. 33; dysentery, 46; diarrhœa, 23; metris, 4; croup, 3; ague, 1; fevers of various types, 134, and the remainder from "other causes." The number of deaths the week previous was 332, showing an increase this week of 16.

THE Madras Club, which is to entertain the Prince of Wales at a ball next month, is thus described by an ex-Bengalee, Mr. James Routledge, for some time Editor of the *Friend of India*, and Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* —in his latest budget of "Indian Notes" published in *Macmillan's Magazine*. "It is beyond all question the finest in India. Its sleeping accommodation, news-room, library, ordinary baths, billiard-rooms, and all that the billiard-rooms represent, form a little town, and there could be no better test of the spirit of the place than the fact that rooms are provided in the Club for the "convenience and comfort of ladies." The fact alluded to, says a Madras paper, chances to be fiction; but as to the rest, Mr. Routledge says no more than all Bengal and Bombay folk who visit Madras say.

FROM the Report on the Trade of the Madras Presidency during 1873-74, issued by the Madras Government, there appears to have been an increase both in imports and exports as compared with the preceding year, and the extent of the trade was greater than that of the average of the preceding four years. During that period there was only one year in which the trade was slightly—very slightly—in excess of the one under review. In 1871-72 the aggregate value of the imports and exports amounted to Rs. 10,19,51,000 against Rs. 10,08,22,000 in 1873-74; and in 1870-71 the imports were greater by Rs. 21,58,000; but, on the other hand, the exports were less by Rs. 1,75,12,000, the balance being greatly in favour of the first year. With these exceptions the value of both imports and exports during the past year was in excess of that of any preceding five years.

As to the Madras Harbour project, the *Mail* quotes Mr. Routledge, who states that in Madras drawing-rooms "you can hardly escape such topics as conversation as the creation of a harbour, the tendencies of trade, or the necessity of drainage,"—subjects which, "go where you may, are discussed with a zest and enthusiasm to be refreshing. Merchants and others talk of their projected harbour as men talk of such prospects in England, not as men who are there merely to amass money and return home." "Nothing certainly can exceed the public spirit manifested." The "efforts to secure a harbour ought to have the sympathy and countenance of the Indian Government. There is not, I suppose, in all the world a more exposed coast. Of harbour there is not a vestige; vessels at anchor are exposed to every wind that blows. There is no creek even into which a vessel could run in a cyclone or storm."

THE *Indian Mirror* writes as follows about the seditious character of the Vernacular Press:— "The danger ceases with the expression of the feeling, be it discontent or be it disaffection; for, as the proverb says, 'To be forewarned is to be fore-armed, and while a wise Government, which closely watches and studies the spirit of a press, can always protect itself against any outbreak of sedition, no race in India, however ignorant, hotheaded and rash, will be stirred up even by seditious writing to rise against a Government that is just, impartial and liberal in its administration, and exchange the assured blessings of established rule for the problematical advantages of a state of anarchy."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tanjore to a contemporary states that considerable disappointment is felt at Tanjore not being included in the programme of the Royal visit to Southern India, especially as the Prince is to visit Trichinopoly and Madura. The journey, by railway, from Trichinopoly to Tanjore occupies less than an hour and a half, and, as Tanjore can boast of many scenes and buildings of general and historical interest, from a visit to which the Prince would derive much pleasure, it is a pity he was not invited to this place even for an hour or two. There is the grand old palace of the Mahratta kings, that "splendid wreck of former pride"—with its valuable and extensive library, containing those "curiosities of literature," both ancient and modern, which Sivajee took such a delight in collecting. There is the great Hindu temple—one of the finest in Southern India—with its gigantic bull carved out of a single stone. There is the ancient Church, built by Swartz in the very centre of Hindu sacred ground, every stone of which has a history of its own. And there are besides numerous other monuments of ancient art, which would afford the Prince considerable delight to visit, if he wishes to carry back with him to England an idea of Indian scenery and architecture. Those who feel the disappointment most are the members of the Royal Family of Tanjore who, in spite of their fallen greatness, still keep up a shadow of their former regal splendour on especial occasions.

WE read in the *Lucknow Times* that a meeting of some importance was held in Kaiserbagh on Thursday last. The heads of the orthodox community were assembled with the intention of devising some scheme by which religious broils in the city between Hindus and Mahomedans, and between their different sects, can be prevented in future. Raja Amir Hussun Khan Bahadoor was in the chair. Mirza Abbas Beg read an elaborate paper showing the evil consequences which grow out of religious disputes. In Lucknow, religious broils are becoming rather frequent, and unless measures be promptly adopted to put a stop to them, want of harmony and good feeling between the different classes of the native community would be the inevitable result, thus materially affecting the good Government of the province. The President rose up, gave a glancing picture of the present deplorable state of things, and pointed out the absolute necessity of forming a mixed association of Mahomedans and Hindus, whose motto should be "Peace and harmony." The next speaker was Moonshi Imtiaz Ali, who approved of the contemplated objects of the association, and advised the gentlemen present to petition the Chief Commissioner to refer to the association for decision of regious disputes, tending to breach of peace, and that the decision of the association be considered final. After an animated conversation, it was *resolved* that an association to be called "Committee Mazhabi" be formed, and the heads of all the different sects, Hindu and Mahomedan, be invited to join it, and that the Chief Commissioner be petitioned by the representatives of all the religious sects in the city to confer upon the association the powers indicated above. Raja Amir Hussun Khan was elected president, and Mirza Abbas Beg secretary. The meeting dispersed at 5-30 P. M. after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY.

POONA'S TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.—Those who have seen the arches erected in Bombay say that our arch near the Sassoon Hospital surpasses in magnificence any they have seen there. It is certainly a fine structure, and will be grand when it is lighted up on the night of the procession.—*Deccan Herald.*

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.—The Railway has had the greatest luck in connection with the Prince's visit. The three trains go out daily loaded with passengers; so many people are going to Bombay to see the grand sights of the time, and the attendants on the various chiefs go backwards and forwards with despatches that there is a great increase of traffic. The G. I. P. Railway should subscribe handsomely to the various schemes for His Royal Highness's reception all along the line.—*Id.*

THE ILLUMINATIONS.—Some misapprehension appears to have existed in the minds of some of the public as to the exact time fixed for the illuminations, and as a consequence many of the private houses and other places where the preparations for the illuminations were complete, were lit up last night; among these we may mention the St. Xavier's College, the *Times of India* office, and indeed almost all the houses in Church Gate Street, in which private preparations had been made. We hope those who made this mistake will rectify it as much as possible by not omitting to "fire up" this evening.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO POONA.—One of the propositions connected with the decoration of Poona is to light up all the arches of the bridge on the Bund. On Saturday evening experiment was tried by lighting up one of the arches. It was lit with small lanterns of one uniform size quite close one another with the burners inside for oil. The appearance was really beautiful, and indeed when all the arches under the Bridge will be lighted up, the sight will be magnificent. Saturday was a band evening and all assembled there were much amused and stayed longer than usual to enjoy the sight. Our worthy Collector, Mr. Norman, Captain Portman, Mr. Adarjee Dorabjee, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Dajee Nilkunt were present to survey the experiment. The management was left to the last named gentleman who was busy the whole day at the Bund.

ROBBERIES ON BOARD A P. AND O. STEAMER.—At the Police Court, yesterday morning, before the presiding Magistrate, George Vinton, a quartermaster on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, was charged with stealing a marine and opera glass, belonging to the Company. The other day, after the Sumatra had arrived in harbour, a native bumboatman went on board another of the P. and O. steamers, and offered an opera glass for sale to the chief officer. The officer saw the name of the Company stamped on the glass, and questioned the man as to whence he had obtained it, when he said he had bought it from a quartermaster on board the Sumatra. Further enquiries were afterwards made, and the robbery was traced to Vinton, who was now sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment. There were several robberies on the Sumatra during her last voyage out, and a Bombay gentleman lost a valuable watch. That has not yet been recovered.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

THE Carandini Company continues to attract good audiences at the Grant Road Theatre, and the songs and ballads are received with applause every evening. As to-night is to be devoted to general illuminations, there will be no performance by the members of the Carandini Company this evening. The entertainment will be given on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday this week. In this holiday time doubtless many will go to the Grant Road Theatre, and if they do they may depend upon being well pleased with the excellent singing and the capital ballads of this popular company.

A CRICKET MATCH TO-DAY.

A CRICKET MATCH is to be played to-day between the Army and Navy and Civilians. It will be seen from the advertisement in another page that play is to commence at the commendably early hour of 9-30, so as to allow time for the match to be finished if practicable before evening. The following are the names of the players:—

Civilians.	*Army and Navy.*
J. Pottinger.	F. Prinsep, 56th Regt.
M. R. Wyer.	T. Walton, 56th Regt.
R. S. Campbell.	F. Beauclerk, R. E.
L. C. Balfour.	C. Young, R. E.
Hon. D. Graham.	H. A. Curtis, R. A.
L. R. W. Forrest.	R. E. Grey, 3rd Hussars,
N. R. Oliver.	R. H. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's
A. Oliver.	J. F. Quill, Esq. R.M.L.I.
J. Weir.	(H. M. S. Raleigh)
C. E. Nixon.	Capt. Kay, R. M. L. I. H. M. S. Narcissus.
C. A. W. Cameron.	W. R. Creswell, H. M. S. Topaze.
	G. S. MacKwaine H.M.S. Undaunted.
	E. S. Festing, H. M. S. Doris.

OUR assortment of White and Black Straw Hats, of the Newest Shapes, together with a Choice Selection of French Bonnets and Hats, just to hand, are very pretty and suitable for the present season. WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ROPE WALKING AT SEA BY M. BLONDIN.

(*Englishman.*)

BLONDIN did a novel feat the other day. Men have passed over the sea in ships, and through the air in balloons or on ropes, but none before M. Blondin has done both at once.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer Poona was on her first voyage to Calcutta, after the completion of the alterations and improvements which have been made in her, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th October found the ship, with three-fourths of the run between Aden and Galle left behind her, in latitude 83·0 N. and longitude 71·40 E., when M. Blondin announced that he was ready to try the feat of walking on the tight rope in a sea way. Nor was the distance to be traversed only a few yards. He undertook to walk from the main to the mizen mast and back. Accordingly, a stout 7 inch hawser was made fast to the mizentop, hove through a heavy block in the maintop, and hauled taut by the steam-winch on deck. Lateral motion was prevented as far as possible by guys made fast to the sides of the ship, but the motion of the vessel herself could not be avoided, and the main difficulty was the long, slow, confused swell, which, at the change of the monsoon, seems in those seas to come from different quarters at once.

When Blondin stood in the maintop, pole in hand, he hesitated long enough, with one foot on the rope, to make many people think he had repented. The task was one to try even his nerves. The mizentop is of course lower than the main, and the steadying guys had pulled the rope down in the centre, so that he had to start down a rather steep incline. There Blondin is accustomed to guide and steady himself by fixing his eyes on the rope about 20 feet ahead of him, but, what with the rolling of the ship and the vibration of the powerful engines (the Poonah was running between 12 and 13 knots) the rope he had now to walk on was drawn into such sinuous waves that he described it as looking more like a snake than a rope. Before he had gone five yards, he was forced to sit down, to steady himself and avoid two or three rollers which came in succession. He rose on one leg, and it was worth much to see the great muscles on the outside of his thigh spring into bold relief as they lifted him and his heavy pole. Twice again he sat down, and then reached the mizen mast amidst hearty applause, and that kind of sigh which marks the relief of a crowd from anxiety.

This part of the journey was made more difficult by the sun being directly in his eyes. His return was quick and easy, till he had passed over about three-fourth of the distance, when the swell caught the ship, and he had to stop and sway from side to side, till he seemed to be quite out of the perpendicular. The real fact being that the masts and funnel, by which the eye was guided, were the reflexes out of the perpendicular.

The pole waved violently, and once or twice appeared to be held almost straight up and down, and much anxiety was felt, not only by the passengers, but by Captain Angove and the Officers of the ship. Blondin never lost his nerve, but, coolly waiting till the troublesome rollers had passed, walked on and reached the main mast in safety.

He says that his task was a most difficult one, and that he could not have gone through any of his usual performances on a rope such as that.

Capt. Angove, who had eased down the engines, and skilfully varied the course of the ship from time to time, so as to keep her as steady as possible, congratulated Mr. Blondin warmly upon his safe descent. The whole thing was gratuitous, Blondin's only recompense for having done what no man did before being a unanimous vote of thanks from the passengers.

"The Poonah is now the longest ship which the Company possess, and the Officers of the Suez Canal Company stated that she was the longest vessel that ever passed through the Canal. Her length, which is 411 feet over all, is considerably greater than that of the Serapis, or any of her huge consorts.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A PARIS SCANDAL.

(*From a French Correspondent of the Times.*)

PARIS, Oct. 11.

For the last few days the French papers have been making a great fuss about a book which, after causing much excitement in Paris, bids fair to become the theme of universal scandal. A lady of Transatlantic origin and of a wandering humour, after having run all over the New World and the Old, arrived some years ago in Russia, where she settled for some time. There she attracted the notice of a young Prince very near the Throne of Russia, who fell in love with her. All the high society of Russia began to give sign of their disapproval of curiosity with which it is the custom in Russia to observe the doings of the reigning family. The Prince's prodigalities were enumerated, the luxury of the lady was recounted, and attempts were made to penetrate the mystery which surrounded the lovers. It could not that violent scenes of jealousy were enacted from time to time between them; that when the Prince travelled he sent long confidential letters to the lady, in which picturesque descriptions were mingled with love, and love with politics; and finally a terrible scandal burst on the Russian capital and spread thence to the whole of Europe. It was said, among other things, that the Prince had stolen some family jewels, diamonds from the statue of a saint, suddenly fallen over the country by debts. The Emperor of Russia himself interfered, irritated by an action which he considered both a crime and a humiliation. The young Prince was set down as mad, and treated as such. The lady, after being arrested and questioned, left the country, either willingly, or unwillingly but at all events putting herself beyond the reach of the Russian police.

That happened about two years ago. I believe since then the story had been forgotten in Russia; it was no longer spoken of elsewhere, it was no longer thought of, when all at once the heroine appeared in Paris. She came into notice in a singular manner through a story which fluttered some time ago in the French newspapers. A couple of weeks ago those papers related that a foreign lady, possessing some important and very curious diplomatic documents pertaining to Russia, had had her rooms entered by a thief whom she had caught in the fact and had caused to be arrested, though the man protested he had broken in only with the intention of making a declaration of love. French justice took the matter up, and it made all the more noise because it soon became known that the lady in question was the one for whose sake the Russian Prince had incurred displeasure and confinement. The papers soon after announced the publication of a volume due to the pen of the heroine of the St. Petersburg scandal herself. The book was merely the detailed account of the relations of the authoress with the Prince—her meeting with him, the *liaison*, and, finally, the letters written by the Prince on his travels and during the Khiva Expedition, in which the Prince held a position suitable to his princely rank. I have not, of course, the intention of analyzing this work in which the unbridled curiosity of the world is gratified by being off-red the spectacle of the enthusiasm of a young man driven mad by passion. I wish merely to mention that this book with the interest reflected on it by the old story of the diamonds and the more recent one of the thief who played the lover, drew to the authoress the noisy and exorbitant attention of the world of Paris; who crowded to look at her whenever, at her accustomed hour, she drove round the lake in a Russian turn-out which made her conspicuous to all the *habitues* of the Bois de Boulogne. Henceforward the lady had won the celebrity to which she seemed to aspire, and it is affirmed that her drawing-rooms were encumbered with visitors who looked round her to get a near view of such a famous specimen of the fair sex of America. Next, only two days ago, the papers announced that by order of the police the book, which had been printed in Belgium, had been seized at the bookseller's, and that the copies which had escaped seizure were being sold at 100f. Then, as if not to allow the overheated curiosity of the public to cool, we were informed that the authoress of the scandal had been expelled from France and had gone to England, where English papers had made her rich offers for the purchase of the important papers she still possessed.

These last particulars are erroneous. In the first place, though it is true that a decree of expulsion against the lady has been signed, her return to Paris is announced for to-night or to-morrow; nor do I think she will find in the English Press any journal prepared to strike the bargain suggested. But at any rate, we need not be astonished at all this *mise-en-scene* There is no French bookseller who does not admit that many books cannot be sold now-a-days without similar preparations; and to quote the example of a book which recently appeared in France, "*Le Voyage au Pays des Milliards*," of which eight editions have been sold in a few weeks, every one knows that extraordinary result is due to reports of arrests in Germany suffered by its author and contradicted when the effect was at the vogue of the book had been secured, and also to the fact that the book might be considered particularly disagreeable to the German Chancellor. For that portion of the public which takes an interest in politics there remains the question of the Prince's private letters contained in the present book, and also the story of the diplomatic documents which the papers assert a Russia first tried to buy and then to steal, and which, it is said, the possessor has now gone to sell to the English newspapers.

During the last few years, indeed, the purchasing and publishing of stolen diplomatic documents has become a curious branch of trade. Those who know how Chancelleries are organized perfectly well that cases like such tales. A few indiscretions may be committed from time to time, but there is no Chancellery so negligent or so culpable as to expose its important documents to the danger of being stolen, and for long years no authentic confidential diplomatic document has met the public eye, except when those who wrote or held it deemed its publication useful or opportune. A celebrated and very recent trial proved that an Ambassador or a Minister can alone so act, and we have seen by how many minute precautions confidential diplomatic documents are protected against theft or curiosity. But all that does not prevent the reiterated attempts which are periodically made to sell so-called confidential diplomatic documents. Lord Winter, a certain number of persons well up in diplomatic formulæ, and acquainted with the size and quality of the paper used in the different Chancelleries, undertook to work that branch of trade in Paris itself. One of my friends one day received a mysterious visit from a nice light complexioned young man, well wrapt up in furs, who offered to sell him for an authentic copy of the Treaty of Tilsit, mythological treaty of the Three Emperors. He produced the manuscript, which bore all the characteristics of authenticity, and of which the first lines which he read were expressed in the most genuine style of International Diplomatic Conventions. He wanted £500 for the precious document, and on my friend's refusal to enter into negotiations, the nice young man in furs at last after many other useless attempts, applied to an official personage, who called the attention of the proper persons to the diplomatic smuggler; and when the police got upon the traces of the association, formed partly of cashiered clerks acquainted with diplomatic forms, they discovered at the rooms of one of them rough sketches of the nice young treaty, which had been composed and designed before bringing it into the market. They had of course given it all the appearance of an official document which had been stolen. It is needless to say that the young gentleman and his collaborateurs were promptly invited to transfer their international business elsewhere, and that the famous Treaty of the Three Emperors has never since been the light. It must be said that this first attempt was rather clumsily made and without the least preparation. There was no preliminary account of offers of purchase, nor of attempts at theft, the newspapers did not puff it, distrust was not laid asleep beforehand. The thing was examined, questions were asked, and the fraud was discovered. This age is too mistrustful. A young gentleman, even with a great deal of fun, is not enough to make hundreds of thousands of francs out of authentic confidential documents, and if the young man with the furs reads this story he will admit that his way of proceeding was too ingenious, and that greater care must be brought to the *mise-en-scene* when one means to succeed in so delicate a career.

THE "VANGUARD."

THE judgment formed by the Board of Admiralty upon the result of the court-martial held upon the officers of the Vanguard, is made known in the following minute.

Admiralty, Oct. 12, 1875.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under review the minutes of proceedings at a court-martial assembled by their order of Sept. 7 last, to inquire into the cause of the loss of H. M. S. Vanguard, and to try Capt Richard Dawkins and the officers and ship's company of that ship, under the 91st and 92nd sections of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866.

The evidence adduced at the trial was, as regards the conduct of all persons concerned, so complete and exhaustive that their lordships deem it unnecessary to order any further inquiry with a view to fix responsibility upon anybody for the loss of the ship.

The Court was of opinion that the loss was occasioned by H. M. S. Iron Duke coming into collision with the Vanguard off the Kish Bank, in the Irish Channel, at about fifty minutes past noon on Sept. 1, from the effects of which she eventually foundered, and that such collision was caused—

1. By the high rate of speed at which the squadron (of which those vessels formed a part) was proceeding while in a fog.

2. By Capt. Dawkins, when leader of his division, leaving the deck of his ship before the evolution which was being performed was completed, especially as there were indications of foggy weather at the time.

3. By the unnecessary reduction of speed of H. M. S. Vanguard without a signal from the Vice-Admiral in command of the squadron, and without H. M. S. Vanguard making the proper signal to H. M. S. Iron Duke.

4. By the increase of speed of H. M. S. Iron Duke during a dense fog, the speed being already high.

5. By H. M. S. Iron Duke improperly sheering out of line.

6. By the want of any fog signal on the part of H. M. S. Iron Duke.

Their lordships consider that the first cause assigned by the Court did not in any way contribute to the disaster.

That the Vice-Admiral in command was, under the circumstances of the case, justified in continuing the rate of speed ordered until the time when he made the signal to reduce it; but that the Vice-Admiral was wrong in the view he put before the Court, that it was within the discretion of leaders of divisions to act, with regard to speed in a fog, independently of, and contrary to, the orders given by him. Their lordships cannot point out too strongly the imperative duty that attaches to every officer in command of a squadron to keep his ships together in their assigned stations in readiness to execute his orders; and the opinion expressed by the vice-admiral in his evidence, that the captains of the ships in his squadron would have been justified in parting company during a fog without orders from him, is one which their lordships cannot approve.

They also consider that the signal made by the Vice-Admiral on the day of the disaster for the alteration of formation from "single column" to "colonna of divisions line ahead" though not contributing to that disaster, was not the best signal to make; but that the signal 017 in the general signal book would have been preferable and would have caused the evolution to have been performed in the least time and space, and have kept the squadron throughout under his control. Their lordships are of opinion that the loss of the Vanguard was mainly owing to the greatest care and circumspection, fully stating the difficulties and fully admitting the exigencies of the deeply-rooted British repugnance to the status of slavery As it is, they have been so framed that the whole subject will probably have to be dropped for a while. The party conflict has been evaded, but naval officers will still be left in a situation of great perplexity.

THE DILEMMA.

(*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for October.*)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of October 30.)

THE night began quietly, but had not made much advance when the look out sentry in the west veranda heard a noise in the garden and called up his guard, and soon the whole garrison was under arms. Sounds could be made out as of a body of men collected there, behind the hedge, and therefore not more than fifty yards off, and for some time the defenders remained in continued expectation of another immediate attack. But the hours passed on and no forward movement was made, while the sound of digging could be distinctly heard. The enemy were apparently intrenching themselves in this advanced position. About midnight Falkland sent out Yorke and the jemadar to reconnoitre from the bath-house terrace, the nearest point from the portico. But this time the enemy were not to be caught napping; they had centries all along the hedge, preventing approach to the scene of operations, and the scouts could only make out that the garden seemed full of men, and that the spade was hard at work. It seemed useless to throw away ammunition by firing in the dark; and the garrison was kept under arms all night, although no longer expecting an immediate attack, yet filled with the uneasiness which men acting on the defensive must feel, when their assailants are planning some new scheme against them.

In the morning a long mound from three to four feet high could be seen here and there in the gaps between the bushes, at a distance of a few yards from and parallel to the house. At first the garrison supposed that this was merely a device to annoy them by bringing musketry-fire on the building at close quarters; but the trench was not made use of for this purpose, nor was there any fire opened from other quarters. The new position, however, was evidently occupied in some force; men could be seen coming and going, although the bushes were too thick to distinguish their movements plainly; and all day long the spade was kept at work, and it could be seen that more earth was being thrown up.

For so long as the garrison was kept under arms, no man could leave his post; but when about sunrise it became apparent that no immediate enterprise was in contemplation by the enemy, the usual routine was returned to, and some of the members of each guard being now free to go about the building, this new move of the rebels was everywhere warmly discussed, the general opinion being to the effect that the colonel would not allow Pauly to take the offensive in this way for nothing, and that another bout of "nervous duty" might be looked for soon. And public opinion was right. For some time Falkland, watching the enemy's proceedings from the roof, was puzzled to know what they meant; but Braddon, who was crouching beside him behind the west veranda parapet, suddenly hit on the true solution. They were sinking a well from which to drive a mine under the building. There could be no doubt about it. All this extra digging could be with no other object, for the parapet was high enough to afford ample cover already, if a trench of occupation only were in contemplation. The unaggressive attitude of the enemy all this time confirmed the suspicion. No loopholes garnished the crest of the trench, as would have been the case if it was meant for offensive-purposes, and the garrison provoked no fire by exposing themselves above their walls in watching the operation. The enemy evidently wanted not to provoke an exchange of fire, but to carry on their digging without disturbance. Two well-sinkers of Mustaphabad were famous. Fifty feet a-day would be easy work in that light soil. Give them three days and the building would be reached and blown up.

Falkland's resolution was soon taken. A sally must be made, and the miners driven away at all costs. Another surprise like that on Sparrow's house could not be hoped for; but by creeping on to the outside of the garden, and then working up along the line of the hedge, the enemy might be taken in flank unawares, and if roughly handled they would probably give up their occupation of the garden; and then, their last attempt failing, they might lose heart and break up the siege altogether. The brigadier gave his consent; and Braddon, whom Falkland consulted, entirely approved of the enterprise, only suggesting as a useful condition that he should be allowed to form one of the party. It was arranged that the sally should be made by the force told off to relieve the Lodge picket, before proceeding to that place at dark; and accordingly, when that relief, consisting of 20 officers and four sepoys under Major Peart, paraded for duty at sunset in the bath-house, Falkland and Braddon joined them there, and the former announced the proposed enterprise to the party, explaining with great minuteness the plan of operations. The success of the sally would depend on every man knowing exactly what had to be done.

Thus the scheme had been perfectly quiet; for the different persons told off to take a share, as they made their way to the rendezvous, looked to be merely the relief parading for the Lodge picket, and the brigadier had again been made to promise not to tell the ladies: but as usual in such cases, the intention had leaked out; and the fact that Braddon—who commanded the portico, and who had never been absent save for a few minutes from his post,—should be selected for picket duty was noted; and a feeling of expectancy pervaded the building, extending even to the sick-room.

"Are you for nervous duty again to-night, Arty?" said little Raugh, as Yorke came up to his beside before repairing to the rendezvous, equipped in khaki, and armed with a belt and bayonet. "What's up again to-night?"

"Nothing particular," replied Yorke; "but it is as well to be ready for duty; besides, the picket has got orders to wear bayonets." This he added for Olivia's information, who had come up to the bedside, and was looking anxiously at him.

"But *you* don't go on picket duty, do you? You are the colonel's staff officer, you know. What's the good of trying to humbug a fellow?" said the sick lad, crossly; and then, turning to Olivia, he cried, "Oh, Mrs. Falkland, how long you have been away! I thought you were never coming back."

"Keep quiet, Mr Raugh" said Olivia, gently, smoothing the sheet which the youngster had kicked almost off in his restlessness. "I have only been away for a very few minutes, you know, and Justine promised to look after you."

"Oh, I don't care about Justine," replied Johnny; "let her stick to Sparrow—they seem to suit each other;" and the two listeners, turning to look in the direction of Captain Sparrow's bed, could not help smiling at what they saw—for that gentleman, propped by a chair supporting his pillow, was sitting up and holding one of his fair nurse's hands with *empressement*, while the latter, fanning him with the other, was looking down upon him in an expressive simper on her face which indicated that the captain's conversation was of a gratifying nature.

"The poor boy is rather feverish this evening," said Olivia to Yorke, following him for a few steps as he returned towards the door, "and that makes him irritable; but of course he is safe now that seconds to get into order, during which they could seconds to get into order, during which they could distinctly hear the hum of voices and the noise of the diggers. Whatever caution the enemy might have taken against surprise, they evidently did not expect an attack from this quarter; and the assailants advanced for some distance without being perceived, till they came upon a couple of men lying on the ground behind a bush. There was a momentary waving of the line, a couple of dull thuds with the bayonet and a muttered cry, and the line moved on. But this silence could not be maintained. One of the party, as they made their way through the bushes, stumbled and fell; the noise was heard by the enemy's guard; and as the line came up they had started to their feet and were standing huddled in a group, as if irresolute and not knowing what to expect. The bushes were thick and the darkness great and the assailants were close on their foes before any resistance was made. Then one or two shots were fired, lighting up the scene, a line of a dozen men pressing forward against a much larger body, but irresolute and in disorder. "I am hit," called out Major Peart, falling to the ground. "Fire, and charge!" cried Falkland, discharging his revolver as he spoke, and a volley fired at arm's-length was followed by a rush and a hand-to-hand fight. Several sepoys fell, others fled, some fired their muskets; a few sprang on the line sword in hand, and were killed with the bayonets. Two attacked Falkland, who was on the flank, at once, and the sabre of one would have cut him down but Yorke, who was behind him, parrying the stroke with his bayonet, ran the assailant through. It was real fighting, but lasted only for a few seconds, and then the place was cleared of the enemy, and only the victors remained and the slain, whose bodies, clad in white jackets and waist-cloths, lay scattered on the ground.

One or two of the party made as if to stop and look after their wounded comrade, but Falkland called on them to keep in line and clear the garden first; and the line advanced along the whole length of it, and then wheeling round on their left, turned back and pushed through it again, this time at a greater distance from the house. Three or four times they traversed the garden in this way, gradually working to the boundary-wall and cleaning it of enemies. Here and there they came on a white-clothed figure, which flitted away at their approach, sometimes firing at random first. The enemy, taken by surprise and bewildered at the nature of the attack and without leaders, had abandoned the garden almost without resistance, leaving some ten or a dozen of their comrades on the ground. They now began, however, to line the garden-wall, and to send from behind it an ill-directed fire, and Falkland withdrew his party towards the spot where Peart had fallen. But although this could at once be recognised by the bodies of the dead sepoys, Peart was missing. "He must have got up and made his way into the house," said one; and Falkland despatched Spragge to find out if this was so. "We must not leave him alone as he is still outside," he said; "it was one thing to spoil the effect of our advance by stopping to look after the wounded, it is another to desert a wounded comrade;" and the party rested for a few minutes examining as far as they could in the darkness the nature of the enemy's work behind the trench which confirmed the suspicion on which the sally had been undertaken. Close to the scene of the fight was the shaft of a well into which one of the party nearly fell; and Yorke descending into it by the ladder which the enemy had left, groped his way, the colonel's revolver in hand, along the gallery running out from the bottom, some thirty feet long already—fortunately for him, deserted.

Presently a messenger came from the house to say that Peart had certainly not returned either to the main building or to the bath-house. "He must have moved a little, perhaps by the way we came," said Falkland; "let us search in that direction;" and they traversed the garden along the hedge up to the start, and then that they were halted by the mine-head. Presently a footstep could be heard on the gravel, and a figure seen making for the covered-way, and exchanging words with the guard within, and the ladies ran down to the room below to meet Spragge as he entered the building. "The sepoys carried the mine in splendid style," said one of the officers who surrounded Spragge as the ladies as they came hurrying up; "but Spragge has come to know if Peart is here; he has been hit, and is missing. They think he must have come back by himself."

"What is that about my husband?" cried Mrs. Peart, pressing forward in the dimly-lighted veranda towards Spragge; "what has happened?"

"He was hit at the first go off," Spragge answered, "but not badly, we hope, or he couldn't have walked home, you know. Where is the doctor?" continued Spragge, and staggering forward he would have fallen if another officer had not caught him; and by the light just then brought up, his breast was seen to be dripping with blood. Then while Maxwell and Grumbull laid him on the floor and examined his wound the vain search was made through and round the building for the missing officer.

Shortly afterwards Maxwell was summoned away, and left his patient with Grumbull. "Thank you, Grumbull," said the wounded man, faintly, as the former continued the examination; "every confidence in you, of course, but I would rather wait till Maxwell comes back; so pray let me alone for a bit, like a good fellow." Then as Mrs. Peart, candle in hand, and with a scared face, was traversing the building, some one told her that her husband was found, and then that he was dead, and that they were burying him in the garden.

Another brief space ensued, while the little group surrounded the wounded man, whose low moans alone broke the silence. Then Maxwell came, and the lantern was lighted behind the bushes, whence its light could not reach towards the enemy; but the doctor had scarcely arrived when the moans ceased, and he shook his head as he arose from stooping over the body "He could not have lived long in that state," he observed; "it is as well he has died at once."

"We will bury him here in the trench," said Falkland; "it is better that his poor wife should not see him." And they set to work with some shovels which had been found lying scattered about at the top of the mine.

Thus had the sortie done its work of clearing the garden, and the whole business did not last ten minutes; but it was more than an hour before the party returned within the protection of the building, for on Peart's burial, Falkland set some of them to throw the dead bodies of the sepoys into the mine, and shovel the earth down from it back again, while the rest stood on guard in front. But the enemy's random fire from behind the wall took effect at last. One of the sepoys came up to Falkland to say he was hit, and asked leave to go back, and the latter then drew off the rest of the party.

The course of the enterprise had been watched by the ladies from the top of the house. The time had gone by for thinking about stray bullets; and, having sought the open air at dusk, they were not to be persuaded to descend by the warning given them by Captain Buxey, the only officer off duty, of the dangers of the coming sortie. They stood facing the western parapet, looking down with beating hearts on the scene below. The battle in conflict took place within fifty yards of them

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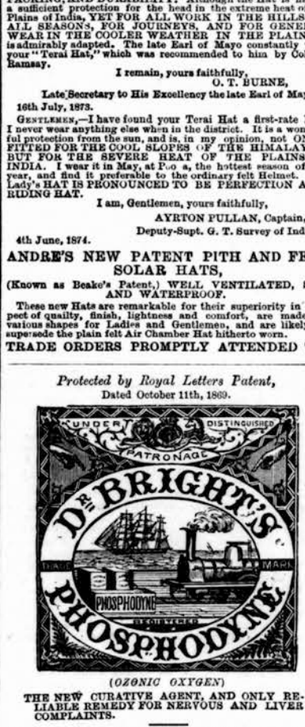

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1875.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BOMBAY.

SHORTLY after day break yesterday morning, the booming of three guns intimated to the watchful inhabitants of Bombay that the great event which has been the subject of conversation with every Hindoo, Mussulman, Parsee, and European for months past had at length taken place—the Prince of Wales had realised the dream of his life, and had arrived in India. We can imagine to some extent the mingled feelings of wonder and pleasure with which H. R. H. would be filled when day broke and revealed the palms of Malabar Hill, with the white houses shining among the groves of tropical vegetation; the beautiful promontory of Colaba, bearing its mass of picturesque houses, conspicuous among which rises the tall spire of the Church which commemorates the officers and men of the British Army who fell in Afghanistan thirty-five years ago; the Fort, with its irregular clusters of curious houses, in which the two most prominent objects, the black and aged square tower of the Cathedral and the new tower of the University Buildings, form a suggestive contrast of what Bombay was and is; and the beautiful arc of Back Bay, the shelving shore of which is adorned by green meadows and magnificent buildings. But the feelings of His Royal Highness could not have been more tumultuous with surprise and expectation than those which filled the breasts of the inhabitants of Bombay when the sound of the signal guns directed their eyes to the western horizon, where the Serapis rested on the waters like a huge phantom ship that had just arisen from the deep. At last, said every citizen, the Prince has come; there is no mistake about it now; Apollo Bunder, Esplanade, Colaba Point, Kumballa Hill, Malabar Hill, Back Bay, Mazagon, Sewree, Parell, Mahim, Dadar, Matoonga, Sion, Byculla, Parell, Sion, Kurla, Trombay, Chembur, Mahim, Bandora, Versova, Malad, Kandevalee, Borivalee, Tannah, Kalyan, Bhiwndy, Panwell, Uran, Elephanta, Karanja, Nagothna, Alibag, Mandvee, Revdunda, Bankote, Dabhol, Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Malwan, Goa, Karwar, Honawar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppee, Quilon, Tuticorin, Manapad, Tranquebar, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Fort St. David, Madras, Pulicat, Nellore, Ongole, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Coringa, Yanaon, Masulipatam, Ellore, Gundigama, Bandar, Motupilly, Narsapore

Nowanuggur, and the Nawab of Joonaghur were next introduced. The latter attacked the Prince in an amusing way with questions in Hindostanee as to how he felt, how his royal mother was, and so on. The Prince smiled until the Nawab had concluded, and then turned to the Viceroy and remarked good-humouredly that he was sorry he had not been long enough in the country yet to learn the language; whereupon Lord Northbrook explained what had been said, the Prince acknowledged the Nawab's inquiries with a smile, and passed on; and was introduced successively to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, the Rajah of Rajpeepla, the Rajah of Palanpore, the Rajah of Loonawara, the Rajah of Balasinore, the Rajah of Chota Oodeypore, the Rajah of Dharumpore, the Chief of Vinchore, and the Sirdars of the Deccan. To the latter H. R. Highness delivered a few congratulations, which were interpreted by Major Henderson. By this time the end of the central aisle had been reached, and His Royal Highness paused for a few seconds to look around him. The assemblage had then an opportunity of observing that His Royal Highness was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform and wore the grand order of the Bath, the order of the Garter, and the Star of India. His Royal Highness' carriage was called, and as he proceeded to enter it a number of Parsee girls, with pretty faces and large dark eyes, and dressed in satin robes of pink, bright canary yellow, deep blue, and other beautiful colours, stepped forward and threw jasmine and roses at his feet. The Prince seemed astonished at the novel and charming incident, and stopped for a second and bowed to the girls, after which he passed beneath the handsome arch at the entrance to the pavilion, and entered his carriage in company with Lord Northbrook. The Viceroy's bodyguard, all fine tall natives wearing long red coats and turbans composed of gold and black ropes, saluted with their lances, from which bannerets were flying; and then His Royal Highness was whirled out of the Dockyard in fine style, followed by a crowd of officials and Rajahs whose position in the procession was somewhat indicated by the official programme which we published yesterday. When the Prince had left, a military gentleman in the pavilion shouted, "Three cheers for the Prince of Wales!" and the cheers were given over and over again until the cluster of flags that hung from the roof of the building seemed to wave with the concussion of the air. Everybody was charmed with the grace and affability of the Prince, and the enthusiasm evoked in his favour recalled to some extent the popular stories about the *furore* that the "young Ascanius" Prince Charlie used to create among the seldom-emotional old Jacobites of Scotland.

THE ROUTE.

FROM THE DOCKYARD TO THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

The procession was formed in the line of the semi-private road, leading to or from the Dockyard, and which, being of a half circular form and having two outlets, was especially adapted for the purpose. The order of the procession should have been according to the programme we published yesterday; but, owing to some cause or another, some confusion arose, and the order was not followed in all its details, though its main points were observed. It was led by a squadron of the third Hussars, a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and a squadron of the Poona Horse, after whom came a number of staff officers, including Brigadier General Phayre, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Brigadier General Gell, and Major Walsh. The four carriages containing H. E. the Governor of Bombay and his suite were preceded and followed by detachments of His Excellency's bodyguard; and behind the last carriage of the six which carried the Prince's suite rode a detachment of the body guard of the Viceroy. A number of men belonging to the same splendid corps also rode behind the carriages of the Viceroy's suite, and immediately before the vehicle in which sat H. R. H. the Prince, and His Excellency Lord Northbrook. The Commandant and the Adjutant of the Viceroy's body guard rode singly on either side of the Royal carriage, which was followed by the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, and a third detachment of the Viceregal body guard. Then came the splendid "turn-outs" of the Native Princes, in all their rich extravagance of materials and fittings; and then a few more neat, plain-looking vehicles in the English style, bearing the civil notabilities of Bombay, the procession closed with a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers. Of course, the Royal carriage was the centre of observation, but there was a good deal that was attractive in other portions of the procession, and the whole, as it swept slowly past, formed a pleasing moving panorama. Apart from the august presence of the Prince, the scene throughout the route was of the most interesting character. The entire population of Bombay appeared to have been as it were drained into this great central artery, and there was food for the student of human nature,—physical as well as mental and moral,—of such extended variety as may never be found in so small a space again. All who were able had availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the Prince and the procession in the comparative ease and comfort afforded by the ranges of seats which had been erected on either side of the Northbrook Road, but the accommodation was limited, and the gathering was not of a fairly representative class. It was on emerging from the enclosed road, and through the archway at the end, which has been already described, that His Royal Highness had an opportunity of observing for the first time such a crowd as only a large Eastern seaport—and perhaps only Bombay among them—can produce. Almost every nationality and every creed under the sun must have been represented in the heterogeneous mass of human beings gathered together in most promiscuous fashion on and round the large open space in front of the Dockyard and the Sailors Home. Strong detachments of military and police were posted along the road to keep the route of the procession clear, and their utmost efforts were necessary to effect and maintain their object. It was not in the order of things that those who had not been fortunate enough to obtain positions in or near the front rank—and to have done so, they must have undergone upwards of two hours' patient waiting—could see as well as those who had; and the desire to see to the best advantage was naturally strong in all. Consequently, those behind exerted themselves to the utmost to push through or exalt themselves above those before them, and, the natives in India not being the least noisy or demonstrative people in existence, the scene was not of a very quiet and orderly description. The first thing to attract attention, however, was not the crowd, but the handsome front of the new Sailors' Home, which the Prince regarded with an approving interest. The building was not specially decorated in any way; but it presents a sufficiently attractive appearance in itself. This passed, there was ample opportunity, while traversing the wide sweep of the road leading round to the back of the Secretariat, to observe and criticise the component parts of the extraordinary mass of humanity, whose congratulatory and admiring shouts filled the air. The Prince gazed around him in all directions, and bowed repeatedly and graciously to either side as the procession moved along. Besides the Sailors' Home, the Prince soon had an opportunity of viewing other specimens of the numerous splendid public buildings which do honour to and beautify Bombay. The effect of the very fine architecture of the new Secretariat was rather spoiled by the unfinished appearance given to it by the state of the ground in front, and by the dwarf buildings which are being erected, apparently with questionable taste, immediately facing the entrance. The pretty little Mechanics' Institute and its larger, but not more beautiful, neighbour, the Municipal buildings, showed to great advantage. They were both gaily decorated with flags, and every window and verandah was crowded with spectators. The side of the huge Esplanade Hotel, which abuts on the street just beyond the Municipal building, presented a similar appearance. Every available foot of space from which there could be caught a view of the procession was occupied; and the same was the case all along the route. The verandahs in front of the Waverley Hotel, Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co.'s, well-known publishers, and the other houses facing the *maidan*, and commanding a view of the whole road from the Northbrook Gate to the corner of the Esplanade Hotel, were also filled. Almost every house was decorated more or less, and the gay flags and bunting heightened the picturesque effect of structures naturally novel and pleasing to the eye accustomed to the more solid, sober, and less varied and fantastic street architecture common in England and most towns of Europe. Portions of the street and the entire footways on either side were literally crammed with people, huddled together without the least regard to comfort, and but little even to personal safety; every other feeling being made subordinate to the desire to obtain a sight, if only a transitory glance, of the passing pageant. Parsees, Mussalmans, Mahrattas, Baniahs, and Marwarees, and not a few villainous looking Arabs, were mixed together with representatives of every European nation; and the difference, except in those forming the front rank, was only to be seen from the widely different hats and turbans of all sizes, shapes, and materials, which covered the multitude of heads.

A short drive along Rampart Row, past the pretty little University buildings, and the new High Court, which is at present so covered with scaffolding as to leave little of its walls visible, brought the procession to the ranges of fine buildings on the left-hand side, commencing with the National Bank. The first block—both the portion occupied by the Bank, and that under the tenancy of Messrs. Hamilton & Co.—was prettily and profusely decorated; but it was quite cast into the shade by the second, comprising the Bombay Club, and the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. Here, flags and coloured cloths were arranged with a taste which totally eclipsed that shown in most of the private decorations in the town; and the building itself being a handsome structure, the effect was very fine indeed. A little further on, upon the same side, a good view was obtained of the Public Works Office, the Post Office, and the Telegraph Office, all large fine buildings, of white stone. No bunting was shown from either of the three, but evidence was visible of very extensive preparations for the illumination. Judging from the promise given at present, these buildings, and the Public Works Office especially, will present to-night a very brilliant sight indeed. A prominent feature in this neighbourhood was the beautiful Elphinstone fountain. The water had been turned on for the occasion, and this splendid work of art was shown in all its perfection. The lamps, coloured and otherwise, that have been hung about it, seemed rather out of place in the day time, and slightly marred the beauty of the sculpture, but their effect will be appreciable to-night, when they will form an important item in the brilliant illumination spectacle.

The *maidan* on the right side of the road, opposite the Telegraph Office, and for some distance further, was occupied by a long line of raised seats handsomely draped and decorated in all the colours of the rainbow. These seats, of which there were three or four separate tiers, were closely crowded with large numbers of people, principally Parsees. The splendid dresses of the Parsee ladies, rich in satin material, and glowing with brightest colours, were here more prominently displayed than at any other point in the route; and here were also large numbers of these ladies' stately lords and masters, clad in the abundant profusion of snow-white linen which constitutes their holiday attire, as well as their ceremonial full dress. But the Parsees did not monopolise the entire stands; far from it. The Mussulman of the North-West Provinces was there, with his white puggree carelessly wound round his ample forehead, with a tasty skill, which well displayed the bold clear features of his race; the Banian, with his funny-shaped and gaily coloured topee, was also there, and the Purbhoos, Brahmins, and Mahrattas of many kinds, mingled with the the Sunni Mussulmans and the Kojahs, the Borahas, and Shiahs. All classes and all kinds were here, and in the street beneath, grouped together, producing that quaint and picturesque result, which is only to be obtained in India, and from the assemblage of the many castes and creeds which claim a home within its boundaries.

A little beyond the Telegraph Office, the procession passed under the first triumphal arch that had been erected in the town, irrespective of those in the Dockyard. The main-arch was built in the Saracenic style, and, rising to a height of nearly sixty feet, with a span of 40ft., stretched across nearly the whole breadth of the carriage way. On either side of the main arch, and attached to its buttresses, was a smaller archway, in the same style. On the face of the arch was a model, in brilliant colours, of the Prince's shield, under which were painted the words "Welcome to India;" and on other portions of the structure, and surrounding the motto, were various heraldic shields. Numerous flags were tastefully arranged on the top and at the sides of the arch, the face of which was designed as a transparency, with an elaborate arrangement for illuminating it. This arrangement consisted partly of gas apparatus, and partly of the common tubular lamps so much used in India, and the introduction of the latter unfortunately served a purpose for which they were never intended. Some clumsy workman, in the course of his labours, had managed to overturn one or more of these primitive lamps, and the consequence was that several great blots of grease appeared on the canvas, much to the detriment of the otherwise very pretty and effective ornamentation. Immediately on emerging from the archway, the Prince would obtain a clear view of the beautiful statue of Her Majesty the Queen, which was erected by the munificence of Khunderao, ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, at a cost of £25,000. The beautiful ornamentation of the marble canopy, which covers and protects the statue, was partially hid, as in the case of the Frere Fountain, by numerous little lamps that were hung over and around it; and it seemed a pity that so splendid a monument should be in any way marred. However, though this acted in a derogatory manner in the daylight, the various-coloured lamps will have a better effect at night, when illuminated, and will display the beauties of the statue to perfection. His Royal Highness looked at the monument, and appeared to admire it greatly. He will have a better opportunity of seeing it this evening, when it will be illuminated, and when he will have a clearer and better view of the Queen's figure. On the present occasion, because of the direction in which the procession was moving, and the position which His Royal Highness occupied in the carriage, he would be able only to catch an unsatisfactory glimpse of it.

The Prince was cheered heartily and cordially by all classes of spectators along the whole line of route, and was continuously occupied in raising his hand to his hat. Sir Bartle Frere, who rode with Sir Philip Wodehouse, was also loudly cheered; and repeated and hearty recognitions were given to Mr. Arthur Crawford. The police, whose duty it was to keep the carriage way clear along the route, at least until the entire procession had passed, performed their duty indifferently at the close, for in several instances, as soon as the Royal carriage had passed, the crowd broke through their lines and obstructed the progress of the remainder of the procession.

FROM THE QUEEN'S STATUE TO THE MONEY SCHOOL.

Sweeping through the triumphal arch, the Procession passed into the Esplanade Road, one of the finest, if not the finest of the many of which our city can boast, and here the sight was one never to be forgotten. On both sides of the road from the arch just passed to that at the Money School, the entrance to the native town, troops of the garrison lined the way, their gay uniforms and flashing bayonets lending a peculiar charm to the scene, lit up as it was by the warm rays of the evening sun which fell through the waving foliage of the avenue of trees which occupies the margin of the road. Behind the soldiers, all along the route, were gathered a swarm of natives, chiefly of the lower classes, who came to see the Prince, and unlike their more aristocratic countrymen on the stands, cared little whether they were themselves seen or not. Peeping from beneath the elbows of the guards dirty-looking little urchins, clothed in little more than nature's—to them—all-sufficient garb, strained their eyes to get a good look at the *ranee ke chokra* of whom they had heard so much, and great was their disappointment when they discovered that his dress bore no resemblance to their own rajahs in having a multiplicity of cumbrous and useless garments bedecked with gold and jewels. Slightly moving in the evening breeze the festoons of variegated lamps, suspended on either side, contributed to the general effect, while the severely simple architecture of the Money School, which formed the background, looked gay enough with its simple decorations.

Driving down here the Prince had a moment's relief wherein to look around, there being a brief respite from the continuous returning of salutations which elsewhere must have wearied even his practised hand.

Arrived at the Money School, a memorial of the past—a memento of the struggle with which was won the fair land over which H. R. H. will hereafter reign, was embodied in the group of captured guns, placed in front of the lamp which stands immediately before the Money School. These guns are seven in number, and are railed in by a neat but strong chain supported by double stanchions. The centre gun, which is by far the largest, is an 18 pounder muzzle-loading gun measuring twenty feet and ten inches long, and weighing seven tons. It was cast in Poona in 1771 and was captured at Ahmednugger by General Wellesley, in 1803. Near the breach a two headed bird is displayed and a short inscription in large Marathi letters, rudely engraved on a flat plate near the touch-hole, gives, we presume, the founder's name. The next gun in the group which attracted our attention was the one on the right-hand side, next the tank. It is a much smaller gun, and is some years older than the "Long Tom" we have just described. The breach is adorned, with a shield raised in bas relief surmounted by a Crown, and placed upon two anchors crossed. The face of the shield bears a lion rampant, bearing in one paw a naked sword upraised, and in the other a bunch of arrows. Round the thick end of the gun appear the words "Jan verbrugen me fecit, Hagæ an 1759." The other guns have little worthy of especial notice except the highly ornate trunnions of the second on the right hand side, which also bears an Urdu inscription and the date 1246, in Arabic characters, that probably being the year of the Hijaera in which it was cast. The other guns bear inscriptions in Urdu.

The road from the Queen's Statue to the Money School was completely packed with people of all nationalities, castes and, apparently, rank as well. They stood in phalanxes three deep and a large number of conveyances of all sorts, from which the horses had been taken, were filled both inside and outside with occupants. The female portion of the population mustered in considerable numbers. On the east side of the road several long sheds for seating a large number of people had been erected, and one of them was completely filled with Parsee and Hindoo ladies, whose gay sarees and smiling faces added greatly to the extreme joyousness of the scene. Every one seemed to be in the very best temper, and though an obstreperous Bania might be seen to be rudely pushed by a police sepoy, evidently the Bania was at fault and not the sepoy. The arch near the Queen's Statue under which the procession passed showed on one part, facing the procession, a huge blot, oil, from which some clumsy fellow had spilt over it from the lamps above, and there were several spots of oil in different parts in the apex of the arch. The crowd was immense all along the route and every position whence even a view no better than a glance could be obtained was filled with people. Tops of houses some hundred yards from the public road had occupants. Soon after half past 3 o'clock the troops formed in line down either side of the road from the Queen's Statue to the Money School and left the crowd within the boundary of the road. The tall lamp opposite the Money School was adorned with a small fountain at each of the four corners, and each threw up water in the form of a vase, which together with a single jet from the centre flashed and glittered in the sun. The sound of the guns announcing the landing of the Prince shook the air, causing the vibrations to be sensibly felt all around the Money School. Inside the railings of the building a number of seats were erected which were all crowded. Every tree on either side of the road was filled with natives who had climbed into the branches and there perched themselves for more than an hour before the procession arrived.

The appearance of the crowd after the procession had passed was a remarkable contrast to the order and grandeur that had just passed away. A dense body of men filled the road from side to side and stretched in an unbroken mass from the Money School to the Queen's Statue and far beyond. The red turbans, the black faces and the white dresses gave a truly Oriental aspect to the scene; whilst the long string of carriages with their white-coated drivers gave a varied aspect to the whole scene, which was striking in the extreme.

The procession as it came slowly streaming through the triumphal arch near the Queen's Statue and filled the long, wide road as far as the Money School was remarkably regal and imposing. The sabres of the Hussars preceded by their band with silver kettle drums could be seen glittering in the afternoon sun, followed soon after by the Poona Horse and the Lancers, and as the procession approached the Money School the long line of red coats and white helmets of the riders, the trappings of the horses and the rich costume of the occupants of the carriages which followed presented a long and resplendent line of grandeur that betokened the approach of a Prince, and so slowly did the procession move along that the carriage in which was H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was left by itself protected only by the outriders and the mounted guard; but the Prince seemed quite to enjoy the scene and was in no hurry to pass too quickly over the road. The Prince looked remarkably well and touched his hat repeatedly, smiling most placidly the while, as the crowds cheered him, with the subdued but very expressive cheer which the natives with their innate respect for Royalty restrain within moderate compass but feelingly give expression to. Thakores, Sirdars, perhaps Princes, passed along after the procession in an unbroken line, and with other carriages containing Europeans, natives, with a good admixture of Parsee ladies in shigrams, kept up a continuous line for long after the procession had passed.

Close beside the Money School, between it and the Bible Society's house, a second triumphal arch was erected, similar in design to that which we have already described, and ornamented in the same manner with the Prince's shield and the motto, "Welcome to India."

FROM THE MONEY SCHOOL TO POYDHONEE.

Leaving the triumphal arch near the Money School, and proceeding along Kalbadavi road, the view on either side was very interesting. The occupier of the stable next the school, had, as a loyal citizen ought to do, put up a respectable platform in the entrance door, on which were accommodated Parsee women and children. Hindoo women and children were in full possession of the adjacent low wall, and in squalid loft at the extremity, which had been dusted and cleaned for a pretty bonus, Parsee and Hindoo women were huddled. The roof of the sale room of the Government Book Depôt had been attacked by a number of coarsely-clad Hindoos; and the roof of a small shed, close by, was similarly adorned by the presence of a few Parsee youths, who had formed a novel *bethack* by means of a plank placed across a pile of tiles under either end of it. The premises of the Bible Society's Depository were well filled with European ladies and gentlemen. The *machees'* (native saddlemakers') chawl, from ground-floor to the upper storey, had been surrendered to people looking far more respectable than the rightful occupants. Some of the Parsee houses in the street were most closely crowded—the women dressed in their choicest, and the children in their gayest holiday apparel. A noticeable feature in this street were the decorations in front of the shop of Mr. Macropolo, the shop of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, furniture dealer, the house of Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, the shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, the shop of Mr. Thow Ving, Chinese portrait-painter and general merchant, &c. Close by the shop of Thow Ving, a firewood yard had been converted into a platform with rising seats, which were crowded by natives and their families. The cunning Marwaree money-lender; the mild Hindoo grain dealer; the insinuating Mahratta *pan-soparee-wallah*; the loose-tongued Camatee woman with her *beeree* stall; the sickly-scented Bhewndy tobacconist; and the Soortee sweetmeat vendor, had each of them put aside the articles of their trade and were glad, in anticipation of the Prince's arrival, to find their "occupation gone." Those shops had been invaded by people who had no regular business there, but in whose possession they had cheerfully been left by their owners for the time being. The highest bidders of course got the best places; but all had their attention engrossed by one common object—the opportunity to catch a glimpse of the benign countenance of the greatest of Princes, who is destined to be their Emperor.

From the Money School all along the route, the display of flags and Chinese lamps was as plentiful as it was pretty, and the way these were treated deserves especial notice. Between each pair of lamp posts a Venetian mast about 50 feet high was erected. From the top of these long pennants, eighteen feet long, of different patterns and colours, were flying and below these, at a height, of twenty five feet from the ground, "swinging wheels" were hung from which depended a number of smaller pennants. Behind each lamp-post a smaller mast was erected about 25 high, with a yard-arm, on cross piece from between either end of which side bestoon of banners and Chinese lamps were hung. Many of the houses along the route were also neatly and effectively decorated with flags, banners &c. Along the Kalbadavie Road a number of flags of varied design were in several places hung in festoons across the street, whilst the transparencies exhibited by Messrs. Thompson and Taylor, and one or two of the native houses, were well worthy of notice. Among the transparencies there were two over the entrance gate of the house of Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, especially deserving of notice. One of these was a medallion of H. R. H., very fairly executed, and surrounded with an appropriate motto. The other was also a medallion, but instead of a single portrait contained three heads, behind which innumerable topees and puggrees of various styles and colours were portrayed, the entire picture being intended to represent a group of natives watching the Prince's progress. Around this the motto, "Very glad to see the Prince of Wales" was by no means inappropriate. Among the smaller decorations we must not omit to mention the little shop in which Mr. Macropolo vends the fragrant weed. Here a light framework of wood was run up, and the face of the shop divided into three equal parts, by panels of crimson cloth, bordered with palm leaves and evergreens, and decorated with banners, &c.

Proceeding onwards along the Kalbadavi road, the houses, the decoration of which attracted greater attention than the rest, were those of Messrs. Punalall Poonumchund, Tapidas Vurjdas, Gooljee Sungaree, and Sewlall Mooteelall. Mr. Wasudeo Pandurang's house looked pretty, with a number of arches formed of palm branches intertwined with flowers. In the spacious compound of the house opposite a long platform had been erected, which afforded accommodation to men, women, and children of different nationalities. A few paces further on, the ugly-looking outskirt of Mr. Premchund Roychund's charitable property, known by the name of the Telwady, had put on a very decent appearance, and filled, as it was, with a little army of women and children, clothed in silks, satins, and brocade; and with men dressed in pure white outer garments, it presented an aspect of cheerfulness and loveliness, in the midst of which men and women spoke of the Prince of Wales with an access of enthusiasm, and the children syllabied his name with an endearing sweetness peculiarly their own. We must not omit to refer to the two Hindoo temples in the street, which were decorated with flags, streamers, and bannerets. The range of houses from Sewlall Motelall's to the massive house opposite the Moombadevi chowkey formed a focus of attraction. Men, women, and children of the wealthier classes, including some of the ladies of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's and other highly respectable native families, had found comfortable accommodation in the lower verandas and in the upper galleries and windows. Mr. Sewlall Motelall's good luck was the envy of his neighbours, for his house was honoured with the presence of the Hon. Miss Baring and Miss Foulkes, who, accompanied by two members of the Viceroy's personal staff, and under an escort of two sowars of His Excellency's body guard, drove up in a carriage and pair, and were accommodated in an upper gallery which had been reserved for them. The ladies were received by Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas and others, and every attention was shewn them during their short stay in the house. Three parallel lines of flags and bannerets, extending from the tops of the houses on one side to those of the houses on the opposite side, waved in the breeze and were in harmony with the rest of the decorations in the street. The ancient building known as the Moombadavi Chowkey looked none the worse for its age; the venerable tree, which overhangs it, being specially decked with a couple of flags stuck into its branches. The soot begrimed range of buildings known as the Coppersmiths' Row would not be worth mentioning but for the exceedingly large number of persons who crowded the shops below and the three upper galleries. The high wall of the Moombadavi temple, situated opposite the range, presented a blank appearance, except in one part where a high platform had been put up. The three Jain temples beyond the Coppersmith Row looked exceedingly pretty, and their lower verandas were filled with a mixed crowd of members of the sect, male and female.

On entering the Copper bazaar the third triumphal arch came in sight immediately after passing the Mota bazaar. This arch, which is intended to represent an ancient Scottish gate of a "strictly architectural character," has an overhanging gallery supported by a number of brackets, between which shields bearing heraldic devices were hung. The gate itself consisted of two towers rising one on each side of the road, from which the curve of the central arch springs at a height of about ten feet from the ground. Each of the towers was surmounted by four loophold turrets, each of which was capped by a flagstaff from which a handsome ensign was flying. On the front of the gallery the motto "Welcome to Bombay" was displayed. The lines of all the smaller arches of this gate, as indeed of all the triumphal arches were picked out with palm leaves and other evergreens. Four wings are attached to the arch, running parallel with the road, and these are each pierced by a small arch of between nine and ten feet high. Two other arches are pierced one on either side above the foot way of the road. Like all the other arches this one is painted in simple stone colour, but richly decorated with flags, banners, and shields.

FROM PYDHONEE TO THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.

Near and around the Poydhonee Tank, which forms the traffic head-quarters of the tram cars, and where several roads meet, the throng of spectators was motley in its character and dense in its proportions. People of every sect, class, and colour had assembled in surging masses in the footpaths and in the adjoining streets. The street leading to Jackaria's mosque was spanned by a bamboo arch, which, though poorly in appearance in comparison with the Municipal arches, was creditable to the loyalty of the Mahomedan citizens at whose expense it had been erected. The foot-paths on either side of the road from Pydhonee Tank to the Jamsetjee Hospital were so closely packed with people of all classes that locomotion was quite out of the question. Such a condensed mass of humanity, spread over a large area, has seldom before been witnessed in this presidency. The low dens and back-slums of Bhendy bazaar and Duncan Road; the Kalasee Chuckla, the hovels of which present nightly scenes of debauchery and licentiousness of the lowest type; the chundool shops and the coffee houses had poured out their vilest occupants into the road we have been describing. And yet order and public decorum were preserved among them without any unusual exertions on the part of the police. The multitude had abandoned all other thoughts for the moment. One sentiment swayed the minds of all—it was to seize the opportunity of beholding the countenance of the Prince of Wales.

Within almost a stone's throw of the Scotch gate, but hidden from it by the bend of the road, the Parell road triumphal arch was placed, being an exact copy of the Money School arch already described. It is unnecessary to repeat any of the details of its construction. Its motto in large white letters on a black ground was "God save the Prince."

FROM JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL TO BYCULLA BRIDGE.

Near the Hospital, the entrances of the main roads were excessively crowded. The rushing of people from one side of the road to the other, the reckless running to and fro, rendered the duties of the police seriously responsible; but it must be said to their credit that they were faithfully discharged under the directions of Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Boorer, inspectors of police. The crowds from the hospital to the railway bridge were thinner in comparison with those we have left behind; and there was nothing along the road deserving of special note until the Byculla Metal Mart was reached. The decorations from the Mart to the Railway stores yard had been designed with taste and executed with skill. The huge iron arch, exhibited in the compound of the Metal Mart, attracted universal notice. An additional air of festivity was lent to the scene by the decorations displayed by the railway servants and others who reside at this part of the Parell Road. Right along the ground occupied by the railway offices, and those residences several hundred banners, bannerets, and pennants were hung in a continuous line of festoons, while the road itself was similarly adorned on either side by the Municipality.

In the open space close by the Synagogue, several platforms, arched over with palm branches, had been erected,—the Parsee Boarding School delighting in a platform of its own, in the front of which was exhibited a well-executed transparency. The Education Society's Press exhibited flags and bannerets of various colours, and so did the Fitzgerald Hotel, situated to the left hand of the Byculla Bridge. Crowds, emerging from the four roads which meet at this spot, had collected about it in large numbers. The duties of the native police, under the directions of Mr. Superintendent Bailey, and Mr. Burrett and Mr. Chislett, inspectors of police, were arduous to a degree. After 4 o'clock, when the road leading from Parell to the Jamsetjee Hospital was closed to carriages, a fresh source of difficulty sprung up. The carriages had to be stopped and turned into the road leading to the Adelphi Hotel, and in doing so the police had a very delicate task to perform. In one instance, as a carriage driven by a European was dashing away in the direction of the procession, which was then approaching, and which had to be necessarily turned into the other road, Mr. Burrett was severely assaulted by the driver. He was narrowly rescued from being trampled down in his attempt to stop the horse; but he did his duty; and exercised extreme forbearance towards his assailant, who was allowed to pass away. We abstain from mentioning the name of the assailant, for the matter is likely to be enquired into before a police magistrate. Passing the railway station, which was gaily decorated with flags, the last but two of the triumphal arches was reached. This was the arch at the foot of the Byculla Railway Bridge, which bore the motto "Welcome to India," unlike the others, on the face of the towers and not on the typanum of the arch: otherwise this arch was a *facsimile* of those already described.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE MONEY SCHOOL TO BYCULLA BRIDGE.

Long before the march of the procession, the tram rails from the Money School to the Bridge were covered over with a thick layer of sand, which had been kept in reserve all along the way. As the procession entered Kalbadavi Street, the excitement among the masses of spectators was intense. As the Prince of Wales's carriage came within view, the enthusiasm of the crowds became ungovernable and found expression in the clapping of hands, the waving of handkerchiefs, and peals of deafening cheers. At the house of Sewlall Motelall, as well as in other places, flowers rained upon His Royal Highness's carriage from the windows of houses. So enthusiastically was the Prince welcomed near Telwady that the carriage was involuntarily stopped for a few moments. All along the route, the enthusiasm of the multitudes continued unabated. Even in Bhendy Bazaar, the heart of the Mahomedan population, benedictions were poured upon the head of His Royal Highness. Old Mahomedan women truged into the footpaths from bye-lanes where they had sought shelter from the pressure of the crowds; and blessed the son of "Victoria Queen"—the Heir-Apparent to the British "gaddee." The good feeling shown for His Royal Highness by even the lowest classes in the Mahomedan population was unmistakable and was indeed very gratifying to notice. As His Royal Highness's carriage passed the several platforms erected on Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s property, the Metal Mart—the three gateways of which were decorated with transparencies—the Prince was greeted with a thorough British cheer by the European ladies and gentlemen assembled there. The procession reached the Byculla Bridge at 5-35 P.M., and was preceded by a party of police sowars, headed by Mr. Edginton and Captain Westmacott. The Band of the 3rd Hussars formed up on one side of the road leading to the Bridge and struck up lively airs as the carriages of H. E. the Governor, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of H. E. the Viceroy passed over the Bridge. The rest of the carriages turned into the road leading to the Adelphi Hotel.

BEYOND THE BRIDGE.

The Squadron of the Poona Horse proceeded at a trot over the bridge towards Parell, and on arriving at the Victoria Road, proceeded to their Camp. The Squadron of the 3rd Hussars and the Battery of Royal Horse Artillery trotted out to Government House, Parell, where the Hussars formed up on the right of the guard of honour, stationed in the compound. The Royal Horse Artillery formed up on this saluting ground and fired a royal salute at 6 P.M. precisely on the arrival of His Royal Highness beneath the porchway of Government House. The mounted officers had passed over the bridge before the procession, and lined on each side the road to Government House. All along the road from the bridge to Parell, the same scene of enthusiasm was witnessed as had marked the progress of His Royal Highness through the native town. From Albion Place, which was very tastefully decorated with a massive arch at the entrance to Parell road, two other arches had been erected by the Municipality, which were exactly similar to the one at the bottom of the Byculla Bridge. The bungalow occupied by the Nawab of Radhunpore, the Nawab of Junjeera, the Maharajah Gaekwar, the Rajah of Chota Oodeypore, the Thakore of Limree, and other Rajahs and Chiefs residing in Parell Road, were more or less decorated. In the evening, several of the bungalows along the line of route, and some of the Mahomedan shops in Bhendy Bazaar, were illuminated a day in advance.

At Parell terminated one of the most gigantic processions ever seen in India. It has been calculated that the Prince's progress must have been witnessed by half a million souls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APROPOS of the splendid gift for the Alibag Water Works, elsewhere recorded, we hear that already two other Municipal towns (Mhar and Roha) in the Colaba Collectorate, have submitted complete schemes for water works to Government, which have been approved and forwarded to the Government of India, while the surveys for the Municipal Town of Penn are also completed, and half the estimated cost of Rs. 24,000 already available from a legacy for the purpose recently left for a wealthy Marwaree resident. It therefore seems probable that all the four Municipal towns in this Collectorate will hereafter remember the Royal visit in connection with the year in which they received an abundant supply of fresh water.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

WE have the pleasure this morning to announce the first considerable donation for any public purpose made expressly to commemorate H. R. H.'s visit to India.

The Bhow Saheb (Mr. Dondiraj Venayek Brunlkar), son of the late Diwanjee of Angria, who resides as a private gentleman at Alibag, across the harbour, has presented twenty thousand rupees, (Rs 20,000) the whole estimate for the proposed Alibag Water Works, to Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Collector and Political Agent of the District, in testimony of the deep feelings of loyalty which inspire his whole family, and as a lasting memorial of the Royal visit. We doubt not that the correspondence on the subject will be laid on the Editor's table before long. In the meantime, we cannot too highly commend the spirit in which the gift has been made, and the good sense which devotes the money to such an object. The Bhow Saheb, we understand, is, by no means, a gentleman of large means, and we hope many of our millionaires may follow his example and contribute in like proportion to valuable works of a like nature.

RECEPTIONS TO-DAY BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, OF RAJAHS AND PRINCES.

THE following are the arrangements made for the reception to-day of the undermentioned Rajas and Princes as ordered by the Foreign Department:—

RECEPTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF KOLHAPOOR BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At 10 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive a private visit from His Highness the Raja of Kolhapoor.

The Raja will be accompanied by nine of his principal Sirdars and by the officer on duty with the Raja, and will be escorted from his residence by a party of Cavalry.

Major R. W. Sartorius and one of the Prince's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on horseback 500 yards from Government House, Parell, to receive and conduct the Raja to the Prince's residence.

Major P. D. Henderson and an Aide-de-Camp will receive the Raja as he alights from his carriage, and will conduct him to His Royal Highness' presence.

The Prince will receive His Highness at the edge of the carpet, shake hands with him, and conduct him to a seat on his right hand.

On the right of the Raja will sit the officer on duty with the Raja, and the Sirdars in attendance on His Highness according to their rank.

The other British Officers present will sit on the Prince's left, in the order of their rank.

After a few minutes' conversation the Attendant Sirdars will be introduced by Major Sartorius, and will present the usual nuzzurs, which will be touched and remitted.

Uttur and pan will then be given to the Raja by the Prince. Major Henderson will present uttur and pan to the principal Attendant Sirdars, and Major Sartorius to the others.

On the departure of the Raja, the Prince will conduct His Highness to the edge of the carpet; Major Henderson and an Aide-de-Camp will accompany His Highness to his carriage; Major Sartorious and an Aide de-Camp to a distance of 500 yards from Government House; and a party of Cavalry as far as His Highness' residence.

A salute of 19 guns will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Raja.

A Guard of Honour will be drawn up in front of Government House, and will present arms as the Raja passes.

FULL UNIFORM TO BE WORN.

RECEPTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At 10-15 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive a private visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Maharaja will be accompanied by His Highness' Guardian and nine of his principal Sirdars. His Highness will be escorted from his residence by a party of Cavalry.

Major R. W. Sartorious and two of the Prince's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on horseback 500 yards from Government House, Parell, to receive and conduct the Maharaja to the Prince's residence.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Major P.D. Henderson, and an Aide-de-Camp will receive the Maharaja as he alights from his carriage, and will conduct him into His Royal Highness' presence.

The Prince of Wales will receive the Maharaja at the edge of the carpet, shake hands with him, and conduct him to a seat on his right hand.

On the right of the Maharaja will sit the Guardian and the Sirdars in attendance on His Highness.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and the other British Officers present will sit on the Prince's left, in the order of their rank.

After a few minutes' conversation the Attendant Sirdars will be introduced by Major Sartorius, and will present nuzzurs of five Gold Mohurs each, which will be touched and remitted.

Uttur and pan will then be given to the Maharaja by the Prince himself; Major Henderson will present uttur and pan to the principal Attendant Sirdars, and Major Sartorious to the others.

On the departure of the Maharaja, the Prince will conduct His Highness to the edge of the carpet; the Chief Commissioner, Major Henderson, and an Aide-de-Camp will accompany His Highness to his carriage; Major Sartorius and an Aide-de-Camp to a distance of 500 yards from Government House, Parell, to receive and conduct the Maharaja to the Prince's residence.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja.

A Guard of Honour will be drawn up in front of His Royal Highness' residence, and will present arms as the Maharaja passes.

FULL UNIFORM TO BE WORN.

RECEPTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At 11-10 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive a private visit from His Highness Maharaja Syajee Rao Gaekwar.

The Maharaja will be accompanied by nine of his principal Attendants, including the Minister Sir T. Madava R